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Select Poetry.

[*From the London Once A Week.*]

CIVILE BELLUM.

In this fearful struggle between North and South there are hundreds of cases in which fathers are arrayed against sons, brothers against brothers.—*American Paper.*

"Rifleman, shoot me a fancy shot
Straight at the heart of yon prowling vidette,
Ring me a ball in the glittering spot
That shines on his breast like an amulet!"

"Ah, Captain! here goes for a fine drawn bead,
There's music around when my barrel's in tune!"
Crack! went the rifle, the messenger sped,
And dead from his horse fell the ringing dragoon.

"Now, Rifleman, steal through the bushes, and snatch
From your victim some trinket to handsel first blood;
A button, a loop or that luminous patch
That gleams in the moon like a diamond stud!"

"Oh! Captain, I staggered, and sunk on my track,
When I gazed on the face of the fallen vidette,
For he looked so like you, as he lay on his back,
That my heart rose upon me, and masters me yet.

"But I snatched off the trinket—this locket of gold—
An inch from the centre my lead broke its way,
Scarce grazing the picture so fair to behold,
Of a beautiful lady in bridal array."

"Ha! Rifleman, fling me the locket!—'Tis she,
My brother's young bride—and the fallen dragoon
Was her husband—Hush! soldier, 'twas Heaven's decree;
We must bury him, there, by the light of the moon!

"But, hark! the far bugles their warning unite;
War is a virtue—weakness a sin;
There's a lurking and loping around us to night;
Load again, Rifleman keep your hand in!"

BISHOP HUGHE'S THUNDERBOLT AGAINST THE ABOLITIONISTS.

[From the Metropolitan Record of this week, the organ of Archbishop Hughes.]

The October number of Brownson's *Quarterly Review* has just made its appearence. In a literary point of view it is not inferior to preceding numbers of the same work. The forth article is entitled.

L'ABOLITION DE L'ESCLAVAGE, PAR AUGUSTIN COCHIN, ANCIEN MAIRE ET CONSEILLER DE LA VIL LE DE PARIS, PARIS: JACQUES LECOFFRE, 1861. 2TOMES, 8vo.

Under this caption the Reviewer writes a treatise on slavery and the war. We cannot help thinking that this paper, so far as it was intended to influence the Catholic readers of the *Review*, in at once untimely and mischievous. The Catholics of this country have obtained great credit for having entirely kept out of discussion on the question of slavery. Neither do they wish to have that question thrust upon them in a periodical which is supposed to be published in the interest of their religion.

Dr. Brownson maintains that the end and purpose of the war is not, or at least should not be, merely to sustain the Constitution, Government and laws of the country, but to abolish slavery in the southern States. *Now, we, Catholics, and a vast majority of our brave troops in the field, have not the slightest idea of carrying on a war that costs so much blood and treasure just to gratify a clique of Abolitionists in the North. If it were generally known that this is one of the purposes of the war, the drafting of troops would become immediately necessary—volunteers would be few indeed—and the business of recruiting would become even slacker than it is now said to be.*

The war is, as we have said, for the maintenance and defence of our Constitution and Government. In the progress of war it is difficult to foresee what turn events may take in the South, under the pressure of military necessity; but to announce beforehand that one of its purposes is to free the slaves in the southern States free, and as a consequence, even arm them against the white population the high motives by which the government and the gallant officers in command of the army are actuated.

Napoleon III announced that France made war in Italy for an "Idea," but the idea was his own, and not furnished by Abolitionism. Here, on the contrary, *that clique, who shun the battle field and become self-complacent in their fanaticism, under the imagination that our brave soldiers are fighting their battle without being aware of it, are teeming with "Ideas" which they expect the country to take up and realize, even by the sword.*

True patriots will be shocked at the reviewer's interpretation of what the war means or should mean. They will ask, was it for this that our dauntless soldiers fell in battle? Was it for this that many of them, together with their brave officers, are now pining away in the captivity of a southern dungeon? Take, for instance, Col. Corcoran and his gallant fellow prisoners of the Sixty-ninth. Was it for this that Cameron fell on the battle field, without any friendly eye to gaze on his countenance, whilst he lay

Like a warrior taking his rest,
With his mrrtial cloak around him?

Was it for this that the noble hearted and gallan Ward was, we might say, assassinated on the deck of his vessel? Was it for this that the unyielding patriot and heroic commander of Fort Sumter, as well as the equally heroic Mulligan at Lexington, no less than the brave Gen. Lyon, who fell on the field, were so cruelly neglected and left to their fate until reinforcements came too late? *Was it to carry out the idea of Abolitionism that these noble warriors, and thousands of less ditinguished names, have already given their lives,* as they imagined, for the support of the Constitution and the preservation of the Union?

No, no. The crime charged against the adherents of what is called the Southern Confederacy is their wish and attempt to overthrow the Constitution and the Government of these United States. Now this crime has been attempted by the Abolitionists, but not in the candid bravery of the Southern Secessionists.

One of the Abolitionists, perhaps their oldest man, describes the Constitution as a "covenant with hell." The Abolitionists would take advantage of double tides, and in order to be consistent, whilst they would have our army to destroy slavery in the south, they themselves sympathize with the people of the seceded States who are endeavoring to destroy this same "covenant with hell." We do not say that all the Abolitionists regard the Constitution in the same light as the author of the atrocious expression just quoted. But we have never seen that expression or its author repudiate in their speeches, writings and resolutions.

Between the Secessionists of the South and the Abolitionists of the North, the Constitution is now in a most perilous condition. The latter assail it in the rear or on the flank. The former wish to get clear of its requirements be cause they think it has not been fairly carried out in their regard. the latter because it is, as they say a "covenant with hell." Still these Abolitionists profess to be loyal citizens, wishing to preserve the Union and sustain the government, provided the latter shall abolish slavery teetotally throghout the land.

Every man has a right to form his own opinions on the existence of slavery, *pro or con*, as his judgement and conscience may dictate. But if our fellow citizens of the North are so bent on the destruction of Slavery, we would beg leave to suggest that they should form an Abolition Brigade, and do at least a part of the fighting, for the advancement of their "Idea." We could suggest even the name of the Brigadier-General who should be at the head of this brigade. It is true that he has not acquired, as yet, the reputation of a great commander: he is not, however, unacquainted with the scenery of this battle; and though he may never have smelt powder, nevertheless, he must have seen at a distance the smoke arising from its explosion. His forte, however—and it is no trifling quality in a general—would be the science of retreat. By this Xenophon of old, with his 10,000, immortalized his name. The only apprehension to be entertained is, that even in retreat our modern Xenophen would leave his thousand behind. Still he could quote the example of one of the greatest captains either of this century or any other, who retired with a very small retinue from Moscow, the ancient capital of Russia, leaving his magnificant army to follow at a remote distance on their return to Paris.

The Brigadier General of the Abolition brigade would pass necessarily through Washington, where the President and the members of the Cabinet would be likely to review them in more than one sense. Supposing they got a pass to cross the Potomac and entered into the tented fields, now occupied by our gallant troops, imagination can hardly conceive the reception that would await them. They would be men of rank, men of wealth, scholars, gentlemen, and, taking their position if permitted them, they would cast to the breeze the motto to which we have referred. It is so conveniently painted on the smallest banner, it is so expressive—so brief in words—so comprehensive in meaning, and withal so easily remembered.

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES IS A COVENANT WITH HELL.

The Brigadier-General whom we have in our mind's eye is the same who published in this city that, after slavery shall have been disposed of in the South, "Popery must be looked into." He professes to be a loyal citizen, but this is a curious method of inducing other citizens who are truly loyal to rally to the support of the constitution, the government and the laws of our country.

Even our Catholic Dr. Brownson holds that slavery is the cause of the war. This happens to be simply impossible, except in the sense that a man's carrying money on his person is the cause of his being robbed on the highway.—Slavery existed since the Declaration of Independence and before. And if it ever could have been the cause of civil war among the peoples and States of the Union, or of the Colonies, that civil war should have boken out say eighty or one hundred and twenty years ago. Slavery, therefore, is not the cause of the war. There is nothing new in it.

Sometimes it has appeared to us that abolitionism, if it be what it has been described by some of its most prominent interpreters stands in need of a strait jacket and the humane protection of a lunatic asylum. It would desire (to do the thing completely) that some, 4,000,000 of slaves should be emancipated in one day, if posssible, even in one hour. But it has never thought what is to become of these unfortunate people after emancipation. They would not have a square of this globe that they could call their own. Where could they sleep on the first night after their chains had been broken? Either on the land of their former owners, which would be a trespass, or on the highway, which public convenience could not tolerate. Where are they to go, gentlemen Abolitionists? Supposing they sleep somewhere the first night, where are they to get food for the next day? You would have destroyed the relation between them and their masters. And after having done this mischief to both parties you could not expect their masters to still provide them with food, clothing, medicine and medical attendance. Whose business will it be to see to all this?

Will it be yours simply to look on—rub your hands at the triumph of your inconsiderate policy—and, having disrupted the whole social fabric in the Southern States, to have the emancipated negroes and the white population to fight it out? Is this what you mean? Are you honest in your theories? If so, why not have proposed to the nation the setting apart of some portion of our yet unpeopled territory, say a patch of land as large as England, to be settled by these emancipated slaves, if emancipation were possible. Why not put your hand in your pockets and invite your neighbor to do the same for the erection of huts, or the procurement of even a few rude agricultural implements for abolitionized negroes, at least during the first year, for the procuring of seeds of various kinds, agricultural and horticultural, to be planted and cultivated by their own hands in view of the second year, when they should heve to depend in a great measure upon themselves?

But we nave seen another part of your scheme, which is, that the negroes once emancipated, might diffuse themselves throughout the free States, and especially in the North. Well, you have had them in the North, and there are some still remaining, but they are becoming few in numbers, and dwindling down after the style of the Indians. How do you treat those that you have? Are their feelings not outraged on every corner of our streets? Are they not called "black nigger," with a tacit approval even of those who may have had a hand in their running away? Even in this great city of New York, though their money is just the same as that which white people use, they cannot be admitted into an omnibus or a railroad car occupied by white people without being reminded by a printed sign that it is a privilege and not a right. Are those the benefits which you intend to bestow on the liberated negro population of the South? What else? In the South free blacks are sometimes the keepers of respectable hotels, and wealthy planters choose to patronize them. In the North, if a black man were rich enough to buy the Astor House he would have no white guests. All these things should have been foreseen and looked to by philanthropists before attempting to inaugurate a second massacre like that of Saint Domingo. Now, before concluding, one general word about slavery.—We know from sacred writ that Abraham possessed slaves; that Job, in his plaintive mood, pleaded before the Almighty his kindness to his slaves; that Moses did not strike at the root of slavery, but only mitigated the hardships to which the bondman was otherwise subjected; that our Divine Savior did not teach or prescribe any law in reference to that especial topic; that the Church, in the exercise of her influence, employed only religious and moral suasion to remove the dangers which surrounded both the masters in their mutual relations to each other Now, not to speak of other legislators, the Catholics of this country, and perhaps the Catholics of Christendom at large, have made it a rule to imitate the example of our Lord, and to avoid—except in the way of the Church, as above referred to—all interference with slavery where it is once established and constitutes an element in social and civil life. For this the Catholics have been praised, and no article in Dr. Brownson's *Quarterly Review* can induce them to forsake the wise and good old paths of their Divine Master and of His Church.

The author whose works the writer in Brownson's *Review* professes to criticise—viz: Augustin Cochin, knows nothing of what slavery is in the United States. No European, unless he shall have lived a long time in this country, is qualified to write on this subject as it is known here. There is no analogy between the slavery known among pagan nations, whether of Greece or Rome, and that which is recognized in our Southern States. In the former cases the slaves were, if not altogether, at least generally of the Caucasian race. They were oftentimes the countrymen of their masters, speaking the same language, and not unfrequently by far the superior of their masters in education and refinement of manners. For them the transition from bondage to freedom, under the auspices of the Church, was an easy and almost imperceptible transition.

Slavery is derivable from the earliest annals of the human race. The first necessity of a man, not being himself the head of a powerful family, was to cling for protection to some such head. He became a slave voluntarily, but on condition that he should be protected; for if he strayed from the family, he became immediately an outcast and a foreigner, and liable to be seized and brought into servitude by those who chose to take advantage of his unprotected condition. As time went on families, especially under the Mosaic dispensation, were aggregated into communities, civil rights became recognized, and the whole social system, including the rights of slaves and masters, was surrounded and protected by laws, human we should call them, but in the case of the Jewish people, laws of D vine origin. Nations must always precede the legislation; and the law of nations could be nothing more, at any given time, than either a mutual agreement among themselves or the usages prevailing previous to any reciprocal understanding among them. Now, down to a recent period, the law of conquest in war gave to the victor the right of life and death in reference to his captive. In modern times the progress of civilization has mitigated, even in war, this stern rule. Civilized nations no longer turn their prisoners into slaves.

We wish to remark, however, that *there is no analogy between ancient slavery and that which prevails in this country.* When the Spaniards obtained a footing in South America they began by burying whole nations of living Indians in the deep caverns of their gold and silver mines, to dig out for them the precious metals there hidden. Their bishops remonstrated—they appealed to the Pope—the practice was condemned and anathematized—because the Indians were naturally free men, and it was a crime against the Lord and His Christ for avarice to bring them down into the bondage of slavery. Then attention was drawn to the condition of the negroes in Southwestern Africa as likely to supply the want of labor that was experienced by the invader. The Holy See never approved either of this or the other system. But the Holy See has only a voice, and no armies to regulate the inter-penetration of justice and injustice, even among Catholic nations, round the globe. The African slave trade commenced, and the existence of slaves in the Southern States is its actual consequence. We cannot go so far as to agree with an eminent Catholic jurist and lawyer, in saying that slavery is a divine institution. The rest of his eloquent dissertation on that subject is far from being out of harmony with the principles of the Catholic Church. It is at least a Divine permission of God's providence. And now let us look at the matter from beginning to end.

Africa, it is well known is a country of savages, not having the slightest gleam of hope as to prospective civilization. We may say that, in all the south-western section of Africa, there is no such thing known as the idea of a natural freeman. The tribes in the interior are in perpetual war, and the laws of war among them are, that a prisoner may be executed on the spot or sold as a slave. It is but lately that the savage called King of Dahomey immolated 2,-000, some say 5,000, of his prisoners, or subjects equally savage father. This was according to what, in the barbarous sprit of that country, was called "the great custom." Now, if our philanthropists of the Abolition school would pay the slightest attention to the instincts and hopes of human nature, whether in Africa or elsewhere, they would easily comprehend that these two or five thousand victims would prefer slavery to decapitation. This they might understand from what goes on here continually—viz: that a poor prisoner who is condemned to death by the laws of his country chooses invariably, if mercy should interpose, the penitentiary for life in preference to the hemp of the gallows. This is human nature, of which our Abolitionists do not appear to have any adequate conception.

Now, suppose that the savage King of Dahomey sent his subjects or prisoners to some of the factories on the coast and sold them for slaves, would he be more guilty than if he had cut their heads off? Suppose the slavers at the dock should buy them off at $1 25 a head from the massacre of their barbarous tyrant, would they be doing wrong? They would only have to choose between leaving those wretches to be butchered or transporting them to some of the slave colonies of America. We, of course, believe that no genuine Christian—no decent man—would be engaged in this kind of business; still, we cannot discover the crime even of the slaver in snatching them from the butcheries prepared for them in their native land.—When they arrive in those colonies would it be a crime for humane masters to purchase them at a sum which prospectively might cover the annual or semi-annual wages given to laborers in other parts of the world? These purchasers should be bound, and if they are men of conscience they would be bound, to take care of these unfortunate people. Under the circumstances, it is very difficult to discover in the purchaser any moral transgression of the law of God or of the law of man, where that traffic is authorized. The terrific part of the question is, that not only the individuals brought to the American continent or islands are themselves to be slaves, but their posterity, in like manner, for all time to come. This is the only terrific feature about American slavery. And yet it is not alien from the condition of mankind in general. Original sin has entailed upon the human race its consequences for time and eternity.—And yet the men who are now living had no part in the Commission of original sin. The drunkard, the thief, the bad man of any description, entails upon his posterity evils which the forfeiture of his own personal life cannot prevent or repair.

We are aware, indeed, that on the score of morality much can be said with truth against slavery. The marriage bond, creating the relation between husband and wife among the slaves is not always respected by their masters. Families, if one can call them so, are broken up—the husband sold in one direction and the wife in another, whilst their children are disposed of according to the highest price offered from any point of the compass. These are hardships, but except in the right of selling and dispersing families, they are not, unfortunately, peculiar to the South. The degraded condition of thousands of females in our large cities in the free States furnishes a hint that it is for those who are without sin to cast the first stone, that men should take the beam out of their own eye before they attempt to spy out the mote in their neighbors. Nay, we would ask, is there a moralist, even of the Abolition school, who does not know that there is pervading all our free States (and possibly many of those in which slavery is recognized), an occult science by which in order to protect an unmarried female from public shame, both the mother and her unborn child are destroyed by a brutal, barbarous operation.

This topic may be taken into consideration by our philanthropists, but it cannot be treated of in a newspaper with any regard for the decency and delicacy of pure morals.

But we are tired of this topic, and we have only now to say that we despise in the name of all true Catholics, the "Idea" of making this war subservient to the philanthropic nonsense of Abolitionism. In certain localities Abolitionism may tend to elevate some aspirant to office.—But Statesmen, once elected, view the question as statesmen are bound to do. If they are charged with the admintstration of the Federal government, they are bound to look to the North and the South, the East and West, with the same just and impartial appreciation of the rights of of all our people. If any portion of the people should array themselves against the government, then that portion should be brought to order either by civil law, if that will be submitted to, or at the cannon's mouth. But to suppose that this present war is a trick by which, adroitly managed, our government and our brave troops are made, or hoped to be made, blind instruments of Abolitionists to carry out their "Idea" in the southern States, is an insult to the North generally, and to Catholics generally. We have a government. That government professes to guide its administration according to the requirements of the Constitution. That government, under the sanction of the Constitution, has been created by the people themselves.—Having been thus created, if it should be left unsupported, the people will have turned traitors to themselves, and allow the government to abdicate. Nothing of this kind can, of course, ever happen; but, in the meantime, the government, the actual government of the United States, shall and must be supported by all the treasures and all the blood, if necessary, of loyal citizens. But, at all events, it must be supported.

IS THIS A CONTRACTORS' WAR?

Some one having stated that there is to be no fighting across the Potomac, because this is a Contractors' War," has aroused the Cincinnati *Commercial's* fury and it, accordingly talks right out in the following manner:

"We have no definite idea of the amount of pressure to the square inch that would be required at present to force the truth into the honest understanding of the President of the United States.—Unfortunately it has come to pass in these latter days (which include an indefinite number of administrations) that the President is walled in from the people, and only permitted to hear the truth at rare intervals. He is surrounded by an atmosphere, made up—viz: that a poor prisoner who is condemned to death by the laws of his country chooses invariably, if mercy should interpose, the penitentiary for life in preference to the hemp of the gallows. This is human nature, of which our Abolitionists do not appear to have any adequate conception.

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THE BEARD.—The deaths from consumption have decreased some fifty per cent. per annum among the stone cutters of Quinsy, Milton Rockport, and the marble quarries of Ver., since they have ceased shaving, and given nature her sway in matters she may be supposed to understand. Workmen in Western flour mills, colliers, in the numerous mines of the Middle States, miners at Galena, Dubuque, and the copper regions of Lake Superior, employees in drug mills, drivers, engineers, Arctic navigators residents in low, wet countries, and thousands of artisans, whose employment is prejudicial to healthy lungs, generally wear the moustache as a sanitary rather than ornamental appendage to the face of manhood.

To all men the best friend is virtue; the best companions are high endeavors and honorable sentiments.

The Schoolmaster Abroad.

EDITED BY SIMON SYNTAX, ESQ.

☞Friends of education who wish to enlighten the public on the subject of teaching the "young idea how to shoot," are respectfully requested to send communications to the above, care of "Bedford Gazette."

SCHOOL ETHICS FOR PARENT AND CHILD.

No. 19.

Pupils should aid each other. It is not hereby meant that pupils should be in any manner dependent upon each other for the solutions of any difficulties that may arise or be presented at any time, but that they should cultivate and entertain a spirit laboring for the promotion of each other's good. When such a spirit does not exist, when each one labors to depress his associates in the estimation of both teacher and school, when the progress of any is retarded through the advancement of the interests of others, then does the school become an institution unworthy of support, and the oppressors become immoral beings. No one has a right to advance his own interests when those interests in any manner interfere with the public good. This is one of the fundamental principles underlying school, as well as civil government. If then the principle be valid, and it is valid, the pupils have no moral claim to elevate themselves when they at the same time depress their associates. The same moral law binds them to obedience in their position as pupils, as it does in their position as members of society. The good of the whole must be considered before the good of single individuals. If pupils possess the proper spirit, they will labor for the promotion of the best interests of their schoolmates, instead of attempting to depress and injure them. Charity, independent of everything else, will require this from them. Kindness, without positive help, will do much toward encouraging a pupil on to the performance of his duty.—Respect for the personal feelings of each other should induce this kindness. The example of the pupil has a strong influence upon his associates. Idlers will soon have imitators, and excuses will soon be given that such or such a one does not study. The solution of difficulties, too, may at proper times, and when not carried to too great an extent, be of some practical benefit; but this is rather dangerous, since it leads the pupil sometimes to depend upon others too much. It may, however, not be any injury, if the teacher be careful to guide and watch it properly. Parents should train their children in this particular. All should be willing to make sacrifices to some extent, to advance the interests of those who are their companions in school or elsewhere.

KAPPA.

EMPLOYING TEACHERS.

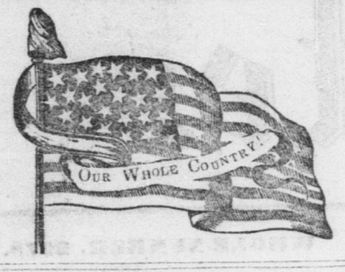
On this subject we make the following extract from an article in the October number of the *Pennsylvania School Journal:*

Although the statute does not point out the method of employing teachers, the fair inferene from the wording of the law, is, that they shall be hired, or appointed by the Board of director, and not by some two or three persons in the neighborhood. The State Superintendent has been exdlicit on this point, in his instructions.

Directors, when they employ teachers should always consult the wishes of those intending to send to the school, and, if practicable, hire the teacher desired by the most decided majority; but they cannot put this part of their duties into the hands of the citizens, any more than they can the levying of the tax. The law is as imperative in the one case as in the other. The teacher hired by the inhabitants of a neighborhood, or a committee appointed by them, cannot legally look to the directors for his pay unless the agreement made by the citizens, or their committee, be ratified by the Board of Directors, at a regular meeting. He cannot do it, merely because he has not been employed by the only authority known to the school law for hiring teachers. Neither is it legal for one directer to employ teachers, unless he submits the contracts made with them to the Board at a regular meeting, and obtain their approval, or the approval of a majority of them.

If the teachers of a township were all hired at the same time, at a regular meeting of the Board called for that purpose, much time would be saved to both teachers and directors. The teachers will then have their certificates with them, and directors can better judge of the qualifications and fitness of the candidates for particular schools. All the schools in a district seldom, if ever, require precisely the same qualifications in the teachers; but by the way in which teachers are too frequently hired, a good grammarian is as likely to be placed in charge of a school in which this branch is not studied, and a person quite deficient in the science, engaged in one where several of the pupils wish to study grammar, as that, the right teacher should be appointed in the right place.

BEDFORD GAZETTE.



—BEDFORD, Pa.—

FRIDAY:::::::::: NOV. 8, 1861.

B. F. Meyers, Editor & Proprietor.

New Terms.

All Orphans' Court printing including Administrator's and Executor's notices, all Auditor's Notices, Prothonotary's printing, occasional advertisements, &c., must hereafter be paid for in advance.

Executors and Administrators owing us at present will please come forward and settle.

INFORMATION WANTED.

If the relatives of John Adams, a cooper by trade who removed from Bedford county to Mercer county, about 20 years ago, will call on the subscribers, they will hear of something to their advantage.

S. H TATE,
JOHN MOWER.

Gen. Fremont.

There can be hardly a doubt (says the magnetic telegraph) that Gen. Fremont has been superseded in the command of the Federal army in Missouri. His incapability to manage a force so large, his reckless extravagance and corrupt and dishonest dealings, have been fully ascertained by Adjutant General Thomas, (who has made a lengthy report on the subject to the War Department) and we presume for this reason he has been removed. We have always looked upon Fremont as a stupendous, puffed-up, vain-glorious humbug; "only this and nothing more." That he should have gained the confidence and secured the affection of a very large portion of the American people is nothing astounding in this day of wonders, when people love to be humbugged now and then, just for the sake of "a change." That he should have been made the representative of the great sectional party which sprung up to the destruction of the Union and the imminent peril of the Government, is not more strange than that a majority of the people of the North were so deluded and be-fooled as to think that the country would be safe under the rule of such a party. But that he should have been entrusted by the President with so important an office as the command of the army in Missouri, is wonderful beyond all comparison or conjecture. A man who was a notorious mutineer when formerly in the service, who had been broken of his [illegible] ous insubordination, who had no reputation whatever as a military commander, who was known merely as a reckless and fool-hardy anventurer, could not have had any claims upon the President for a position so responsible, arduous and important, and should never have been appointed to fill it. But it is well that Fremont's wild career has been curbed thus early. The mischief he would have done to the Government, had he been suffered to retain his command, is incalculable. True, his removal is raising up a powerful faction among the "Republicans," who are moving heaven and earth to break down the Administration; but the gallant and loyal Democracy will rush to the rescue of the President, as they have already rushed to the battle-field for the rescue of the Constitution; and if there is to be a conflict between the Administration and the Abolitionists of the Republican party, the people will sustain the former while the latter will receive a quietus from which they can never arise. For ourself, we are glad to be able to approve of the President's removal of Fremont. It should have been done when he violated the law, by attempting to declare the emancipation of Missouri slaves. Had he been a Democrat, his neck would long ago have felt the edge of the Executive guillotine. But as he belonged to the party of the Administration, his case has been leniently and temporizingly handled. Nevertheless, we are entirely satisfied, and we doubt not that all good citizens, especially the conservative Union men of the country, will rejoice with us, that Fremont, the corrupt and dishonest Abolition general, has been dismissed from the service which he has already too long and too deeply disgraced.

Retirement of Gen. Scott.

Lieut. Gen. Scott has resigned the chief command of the armies of the United States, and has retired from active military service. It is with deep regret that we make this announcement. In the retirement of Gen. Scott, the Government loses an officer whose name is interwoven with the history of the most brilliant triumphs of American arms the country loses the active service of a true patriot and the army a general whose peer is yet to be found among cis-Atlantic military men. The reason given for Gen. Scott's resignation, is feeble health. May the veteran hero live to see peace restored to the country he loves, and may the twilight of his existence be calm and peaceful as the meridian of his life was brilliant and glorious!

☞It is rumored that General Rosecrans has surrounded the rebel general, Floyd, near Gauley Bridge, and taken him prisoner. Rosecrans cut his way around a mountain, and completely surprised Floyd by shelling his camp. If the rumor be correct, it will have a great effect in crushing out the secessionists in Western Virginia.

The Tug of War

"When Greek meets Greek, then comes the tug of war," is an old saying and is about being verified by a controversy which has recently sprung up between the Somerset *Herald and Whig* and the Bedford *Inquirer*, the "Republican" organs of their respective counties. The *Herald and Whig* complained in a long string of dolorous adjectives, that the "Republicans" of the Judicial and Assembly Districts were "sold', (which was quite true) and the Bedford editorial Ajax hurls back the charge, and with that wonderful "main strength and awkwardness" so peculiar to himself, strives to make it appear that the Somerset man is dissatisfied, not because of the "selling," but because Somerset county did not derive an advantage from the "sale." The *Herald and Whig* replies, accusing the *Inquirer* man of infidelity to the party nominations and of supporting one of the Democratic candidates for the Legislature. Its last article reads, in part, as follows:

"Mr. David Over, the editor of the Bedford *Inquirer*, who professes to be a Republican, whose paper is ostensibly the organ of the party in that county, and had, during the canvass, the name of George W. Householder at its mast-head, while its editor was zealously laboring for his democratic opponent and thus betraying the interests of his party and playing false to its nominee, has taken umbrage because we deemed it our duty to expose his duplicity, and wash our hands of the consequences before the result of the election was known. He thereupon devotes a column of abuse and attempted sarcasm, to the Republicans of this county in general, and ourself in particular. This diatribe we would have treated with the silent contempt it merits, but for the attempt of its author to wipe off some of his nastiness on our skirts,"&c,

We have no desire to meddle in this fratricidal conflict, and we must confess that we admire the course of the one combatant about as much as that of the other. The Herald and Whig is entitled to our highest esteem for its faithfulness to its party friends, whilst the editor of the Inquirer in his efforts to defeat Mr. Householder, after having been a member of the Convention which nominated him and whilst keeping his name at the head of his paper, furnishes a species of treason so acceptable to his political opponents that it is almost impossible for them to despise the traitor. We could say, without the least hesitation, that our old friend Scull deserves great credit for the stand he took during the late campaign (barrin' that cancer in Wilmot's stomach) but were we to do so it might wound the feelings of the Inquirer man, which we would not do for the world after his valuable assistance to the Democracy on the Assembly question. Therefore, we shall at present say no more in regard to the matter.

TREASON AND DISUNION IN 1846.

A writer in the Elmira *Gazette* makes the following extract from the proceedings of a Convention held previously in Faneuil Hall:

June 6th, 1846,

Resolved, That if the Governor or the Legislature of this Commonwealth shall do any act to aid the Government of the United States, in prosecuting the infamous war in requisition for troops, or co-operate in any way to assist in war or to give it countenance, they will deserve the contempt of all honest men, and be recreant to duty, to liberty and to the Constution.

* * * * * *

Resolved, That we, the people of Massachusetts, do here now deliberately assert that there is no longer a Union of the States a national Constitution, a National Executive, that no citizen of these States is under any kind of obligation of patriotism or of honor to aid the act of unparalleled outrage upon a sister republic; that a participation in this war to an act of conspiracy with *lawless marauders and murderers against that nation;* and that we announce for ourseles, and recomend to our fellow citizens the adoption of these three emeasures as alone suitable to the present crisis:

1. Individually and collectively to pledge ourselves in no way to countenance, encourage or aid this inhuman and impious rodbery of Mexico.

2. Individually and collectively to pledge our contriontion to support the families of those who, being draftted for this war, refuse to serve and take the penalty.

3. To meet in primary assemblies of the people, and in county, State and general conventions for the end of re-establishing the postrate Republic; of forming a new bond of Union of *Free men only;* of adopting a new Constitution which shall be founded upon principles of universal justice, and fitted in all its articles to secure the equal rights of every citizen to "life, liberty and the pursuits of happiness," an of organizing the people into a nation which God in his providence designed us to be, a nation of united *Freemen.*

The Great Expedition by Sea.

The great naval and military expedition against the Southern coast sailed from Hampton Roads, near Fortress Monroe, on Tuesday morning. The flagship Wabash took the lead at daylight when a gun was heard as a signal. The steamer Cahawba brought up the rear. The vessels, more than fifty in number, formed in line a few miles down the Roads and went out between the capes in splendid style. In all its appointments, this armament excels anything ever before witnessed on this continent. Its destination remains as yet, a profound secret, and probably will so remain until it is revealed by the blow it proposes to strike. There are in the expediton 31 large transport vessels, conveying over 12,000 troops, with their arms, provisions, &c.—16 steam gunboats, with 8 or 10 other vessels of war, carrying in all about 400 guns. It is in every respect a powerful and admirably organized expedition, and but for accident which cannot be foreseen, it will unquestionably render very essential service to the Union cause. The naval portion is under the command of Commodore Samuel F. Dupont, and the military portion is commanded by Gen. Thomas W. Sherman. The appearance of this fleet as it left Fortress Monroe on Tuesday, is described as one of the most magnificent scenes in the annals of American history. We shall soon have stirring news of the doings of this fleet.

Local and Miscellaneous.

....Harry Turn recently married his cousin of the same name. When interrogated as to why he did so, he replied that it had always been a maxim of his, that "one good Turn deserves another."

....The greatest coward may avoid shaking in his shoes by wearing boots or going barefooted.

....When do broken bones begin to make themselves useful? When they begin to KNIT.

....In obedience to an order of the War Department, Gen. McClellan has assumed command of the armies of the United States.

....Dr. Lloyd, the volunteer guide of our troops in the vicinity of Vienna, was arrested on Thursday for giving information to the rebels.

....The rebels are now said to have their pickets on Harrison Island.

....A man in Westchester, New York, lost three sons and two nephews at the battle of Ball's Bluff. They were in the Tammany Regiment.

....The Mercantile Library in Boston, was damaged by fire to the extent of one thousand dollars on Wednesday.

....Anthony Trollope, the celebrated English novelist, is now stopping in Cleveland, with his wife.

....The Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad depot at Pittsburg, has been completed, and is now occupied.

....The whole number of regiments already authorized by the Governor of Ohio, is eighty-three.

....LARGE TURNIP.—Our young friend, Brinton Lyon, has presented us with a turnip measuring 17 inches in circumference and 10 inches in length, raised on the farm of W. Lyon, Esq., in Bedford tp. A "tall and portly" turnip! Who can beat it?

....HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP MOUNTAIN RAILROAD.—Shipments of Coal over the Road during the week ending Wednesday, Oct. 30, 1861, and since January 1, 1861:

	Week.	Previously.	Total.
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
1861,	9,080	214,058	222,138
1860,	4,642	153,769	157,411
Increase,	4,438	60,289	64,727

....We are often more cruelly robbed by those who steal into our hearts than by those who break into our houses.

....Among the valuable accessions to the ranks of the Democracy of this county, at the recent election, we are pleased to record the name of SAMUEL A. MOORE, of Liberty tp. Mr. Moore has always heretofore acted with the opposition and was last Spring chosen In- [illegible] young man of good education and a high order of intelligence. We give him a cordial welcome to the Democratic ranks.

....At the last meeting of the County Commissioners, Philip J. Shoemaker, Esq., the newly elected Commissioner, took the oath of office and assumed his seat as a member of the board. We feel certain that Mr. Shoemaker will make an excellent officer. The retiring Commissioner, Jacob Beckley, Esq., has discharged the duties of his office, with great fidelity and with entire satisfaction to the people. He retires with the good wishes of hosts of friends. Messrs. H, J. Bruner, Cadwalader Evans and Jacob Beckley who have retired within the last two years, were confessedly among the best and most upright Commissioners the County ever had.

....The freshet on Saturday last was very turbulent and rapid, and destroyed much valuable property along the water-courses. We understand that Mr. G. W. Gump lost twenty head of sheep on his farm near the Forks of the Road. A house near the Crossings was carried down the Juniata, the inmates barely escaping with their lives. The bridges across Yellow Creek, between Bloody Run and Hopewell, were torn away, and considerable damage was done to fences and corn-fields. In this place, for a little while, the streets became rivers, and people in the less elevated parts of the town began to cast anxious eyes toward their cellars and pig-pens, but soon found enough to do to keep their own dear selves out of harm's way. The water flowed through the house of Mrs. Cromwell, almost submerging the piano and damaging some fine furniture. One of the daughters of Mrs. Cromwell was rescued from the house by placing her upon a horse. Altogether it was an extraordinary flood. May it long be the last.

☞B. F. Hallet, of Boston, has written a long letter to a committee in Holmesburg, Pa., which is published in the Philadelphia *Press*, in which he says:

There is no issue but this one great test:—*Shall the constitution be the supreme law of the land in every State and Territory?* Eleven States have repudiated it by Secession. We must take care that the Free States do not abrogate it by Abolition. Both are alike heresies to the Union, and both must be driven out of our Eden, or we can have no Union, and no peace in it if we had no Union.

HOW TO KNOW A TRAITOR.—Some of our negro loving exchanges are publishing a series of paragraphs, purporting to describe the men in the North who may be set down as traitors to their county. We have very little faith in any of the political receipts thus given, and, therefore, present one of our own, which we have never known to fail. Whenever you meet a man who has more love for the African than the Constitution, you can rest assured that his pretended loyalty to the whole Union means only one-half of it.—*Weekly Observer*

☞New Fancy Goods— a fine lot— just received by M. C. Fetterly. Call and see,

MUSTER ROLL

OF RYCE'S ZOUAVES, CAMP CAMERON.

H. L. Ryce, Captain.
W. P. Barndollar, 1st Lieut.
Edwin H. Hickok, 2d Lieut.
C. R. Miller, 1st Serg't
R. P. Pilkengton, 2d Serg't
Levi Smith, 3d Serg't
Jas. M. Middleton, 4th Serg't
H. H. Nulton, 5th Serg't
I. H. Rawlins, 1st Corporal.
J. G. Fleegel, 2d "
Jno. W. Bœhm, 3d "
Phil. Huzzard, 4th "
Alex. Lyon, 5th "
Jacob Cypher, 6th "
A. S. Bennett, 7th "
Wm. Adams, 8th "
D. S. Elliott, Musician.
John Stoudenour, "
Jac. Stoudenour, Wagoner.

PRIVATES.

Agnew Levi J.	Kiser David O.
Bloom John	King John T.
Bollinger Alex.	Kendig John H.
Brown George	Klabre Theo.
Beuseman Charles	Kramer Jerry
Cypher H. S.	Kramer Frs.
Cessna Geo. W.	Leary Jas M.
Cutler Jonathan	Leader John
Corbett Wm. A.	Long Jos.
Charleston John	Mittong J W.
Conrad Thomas	Meredith C. B.
Duffy James	Martin Thomas
Doll Paul	McBride Bernard
Eckles John T.	McCoy William
Fleegle S. S.	Millhouse Aug.
Fotter Jos. J.	Negley D. S.
Fotter Joseph	Norris Jesse
Foor Daniel V.	Nolan John
Fisher George	Needle Josh.
French Michael	Pennell H. C.
Gephart John	Reisling Wm.
Gillian Dominic	Reel Ferdinand
Gabe Lawrence	Smith S. S.
Gross Solomon	Snave Jos. W.
Gahala William	Steckman Dan. H.
Hutchison William	Sahn Calvin
Hefflefinger W. H.	Sutton Jos.
How Thomas	Taylor Jas. H.
Hershberger Sam.	Taylor Robert
Hatz William	Thatcher Barth'l new
Humbert David	Washabaugh Wm.
Jones Sam.	Wolf Sam'l
	Witmyer Dan'l

Roll of Members of the Taylor Guards.

Captain—Joseph Filler,
1st Lieut—Edward Bedell,
2d " —Frank D. Saupp.
Orderly Sergeant—Wm. F. Martin,
1st Sergeant—George E. Leech,
2d " Joseph M. Lehman,
3d " John Dibert,
4th " Wm. A. Mock.
1st Corporal—Henry G. Drenning,
2d " Isaac Imler,
3d " Wm. Maull,
4th " Washington Herring,
5th " Isaac Flegel,
6th " Andrew Turner,
7th " Moses F. Marshall,
8th " Joseph Tewell.
Fifer—James Hughes.
Drummer—Josiah Haley.

[illegible], John	Earnest, Alexander
Allen, William	Mock, Josiah B.
Allison, David	Mock, Anthony
Corle, Michael S.	Mock, Malachi
Christ, John	Moran, Thomas
Claycombe, Fredk.	Marchall, Henry
Coffey, John	Miller, John W.
Cable, Henry	Miller, Nelson P.
Corle, Chauncy	Byerly, James F.
Corle, Eli	Mausbury, John
Cobler, John	May, Joseph C.
Claycombe, John	Rollins, Andrew
Dannaker, John	Reese, George L.
Dibert, Jacob	Robb, John
Exline, Jacob	Ritchey, Jonas
Frazer, William	Ritchey, Ferdinand
Gondon, John	Ritchey, Daniel
Gondon, William	Radebaugh, Jacob
Detweiler, Joseph	Shull, Henry R.
Hallar, James	Smith, Jeremiah
Bloom, Jacob	Sams, Frederick
Bloom, John	Stingle, Jacob
Hyde, Abraham	Saupp, John
Hammer Hezekiah	Wentz, John
Butler, Andrew	Wentz, Henry
Imler, John	Wentz, Adam
Kipp, Jonas	Wentz, Isaac
Kinsey, Peter Jr.	Wysong, Samuel
Leopold, John	Harbaugh, Eli
Leitch, Thomas	Hileman, John
Leitch, William	Rineloy, Jacob
Ling, David	Bowser, Nicholas

The Pacific Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.

Since Friday, when the Pacific and Atlantic telegraph was open, the President received a number of dispatches over that line. These embrace the announcement from the President of the Overland Telegraph Company that the line is completed, and expressing the hope that it may be a bond of perpetuity between the State of the Atlantic and those of the Pacific.

☞It is a curious coincidence that all the jouanal, which are now bawling so lustily for Emancipation, are the very same ones which agreed last fall with the New York *Tribune*, that "the South is worth nothing to the Union, and if she really wants to leave it, we will *help her out.*" It is not at all unlikely that the Abolition cries, which ring out with such peculiar fervor at this time, are intended to "help her out." Whether intended or not, they surely have a tendency to do so.—*Weekly Observer.*

WEAKNESS AND DEBILITY.—All who suffer from weakness or debility where there is a want of energy, should at once have recourse to JUDSON'S MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS. They quickly purify the blood and act the mainspring of life, giving strength and vigor to the system. Young persons entering into womanhood, with a derangement of the functions; and to mothers these Pills will be most efficacious in correcting the tide of life that may be on the turn. Young and elderly men suffer in a similar manner at the same periods, when there is always danger, they should therefore undergo a course of this purifying medicine which ensures lasting health.

This great Houshold Medicine ranks among the leading necessaries of life, as it is well known to the world that it cures complaints other remedies cannot reach; this fact is as well established as that the Sun lights the World.

Thurlow Weed on General Fremont.

[Editorial Correspondence of the Evening Journal.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—Since it cannot be concealed or denied that General Fremont's conduct in Missouri has been the subject of official inquiry, and is now the occasion of Executive vituperation and of popular solicitude, I have made it my business to obtain, from various but reliable sources, information from which the people, as jurors, may safely render a verdict.

On coming, as I have, to a conclusion unfavorable to General Fremont, it is scarcely needful to say that I had, in doing so, to "conquer" my "prejudices." My relations with General Fremont have been intimate and pleasant. I thought him well fitted for the high command with which he was invested; and he went forth with my heartfelt aspirations that he would render good service to our country and win glory to himself.

Passing much that might be said, impugning the sense and taste of General Fremont, and confining myself to accusations undeniably true, I submit to the readers of the *Journal* some facts which will show them how lamentably a favored general disappoints the popular expectation:

When General Fremont reached St. Louis, he took as his headquarters a house for which the Government is paying $6,000 a year.

He surrounded himself with a numerous staff, none of whom were residents of Missouri, organizing, simultaneously, a body guard, consisting of nearly three hundred horsemen, through which access to the chief is as difficult as the approach to a monarch in the darkest ages of despotism.

He has appointed and commissioned, without the shadow of authority, more than fifty officers with the rank of colonel, lieutenant-colonel, major, captain, &c. Cololonel Andrews, the United States paymaster, was required to pay these officers, and upon his refusal to do so, was threatened with imprisonment. He was also directed to make an illegal transfer of $100,000.

The officers belonging to General Fremont's staff are interested in army contracts. Captain Haskill, an aid, is a partner of Colonel Degraf in mule, hay and other contracts.

Captain Turnly, a United States commissary, was ordered to receive and pay exhorbitant prices for inferior mules, from Captain Haskall, and upon protesting against this wrong, was ordered away from the post by General Fremont.

Captain E. M. Davis, of General Fremont's staff, received a contract for blankets, which, on delivery, proved rotten and worthless, and though condemned, were paid for and sent to the hospitals.

The muskets purchased by Gen. Fremont, in France, are worthless.

After Gen. Meigs limited the price to be paid for oats at 30c., corn at 28c., and hay at $17,50, a contract was made with Baird & Palmer (Palmer Cook & Co., of California notoriety) at 34c. for oats, 30c. for corn, and $19 for hay, amounting in the aggregate to $100,000.

Gen. Fremont, on his arrival at St. Louis, was met by the aid of General Lyon, accompanied by Major Phelps, M. C., asking for reinforcements, which were not sent.

The indebtedness of the quartermaster's department, for Gen. Fremont's command is over four millions and a half.

The disastrous condition of things is attributable to the "malign influences" of Californians, with whom General Fremont became unfortunately connected in mining operations, and who hurred from the Pacific on learning that he was intrusted with a high military command. These ill omened men, some or all of whom left a dark record in California, seem to have obtained either a voluntary or constrained control of the quartermaster and commissary departments of Gen. Fremonts military districts. The results and consequences are fatal alike to the interests of the country and the usefulness and reputation of the commanding general. They impeach either his his head or heart, and, so far as he is practically concerned, it is not material which; for whether a wicked or a weak general, he is unfitted for so great a trust.

Nor are these faults, grave as they are, the only ones to which he is obnoxious. The war is being prosecuted by the army under his command, in a way which recalls and deepens the horrors of vandalism. Without conquering traitors he is converting Union men into enemies. His line of march is marked and memorized by spoliations and ravages which disgrace an age of civilization. We have a letter dated "Tipton, Mo., October 17," from an intelligent, observing, truthful friend, from which we take the following extract:

"From Tipton to Warsaw the march was one continuous devastation, without the least regard for priciples or antecedents. One Union man, who had kept five sons from joining the secession forces, had his place literally gutted, the men of Asboth's and Sigels divisions killing, on his farm alone, forty sheep, three cows, two steers, and stealing eight horses. The cavalry galloped over prairies lassoing mules and shooting oxen, sheep and hogs, then chucked them into their already overloaded wagons. There is scarcely a feathered biped left within five miles on either side of their march; not a whole looking-glass or an unrifled bureau or blanket that has not been seized. For all this there is no excuse, the army having an abundance of provisions and stores.

"The army has now reached Warsaw *and can advance no further*, and never was intended to advance further. Price and his army are to-day more than seventy miles ahead of ours. Fremont does not expect, and never did expect to overtake him.

"Let the least disaster happen to us in front, and not a man will ever return to tell the story—for we shall have left behind us a maddened, beggared, famishing, frenzied population, in which those who were Union men ten days ago are to-day our most bitter enemies.

Such license adds horrors to the legitimate and unavoidable evils of war. An army that leaves such remembrances along its line of march will be forever execrated.

It is sad to record these things of a youthful general, from whose career the country looked for heroism tempered with humanity. But high as our hopes were of Gen. Fremont, we cannot afford, when—whether from fault or misfortune—so much depends on the wisdom and integrity of generals, to be deceived. I am, by the force of evidence which cannot be resisted, constrained to admit that he has signally tailed to discharge, with usefulness to the country, or credit to himself, the duties of his station.

☞There are two classes of men generally in the wrong. Those who don't know enough, and those who know too much.

THANKSGIVING IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Pennsylvania, ss.

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of said Commonwealth.

PROCLAMATION

Whearas, every good gift is from above, and comes down to us from the Almighty, to whom it is meet, right and the bounden duty of every people to render thanks to His mercies; therefore I, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor do recommend to the people of the commonwealth that they set apart

Thursday, 28th of November next,

as a day of solemn thanksgiving to God, for having prepared our corn and watered our furrows, and blessed the labors of the husbandmen, and crowned the year with His goodness; in the increase to the ground and the gathering in of the fruits thereof, so that our barns are filled with plenty; and for having looked favorably on this Commonwealth and strengthened the bars of her gates and blessed the children within her, and made men to be of one mind and preserved peace in her borders. Beseeching Him, also, on behalf of these United States, that our beloved country may have deliverance from these great and apparent dangers where with she is compassed, and that He will mercifully still the outrage of perverse violent, unruly and rebellious people, and make them clean hearts, and renew a right spirit within them, and give them grace that may see the error of their ways, and bring forth fruits meet for repentance, and hereafter, in all godliness and honesty, obediently walk in holy commandments, and in submission to the just and manifest authority of the republic, so that we, leading a quiet and peaceable life, may continually offer unto Him pure sacrifice of praise and thanksgiving.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg this sixteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-sixth.

A. G. CURTIN.

By the Governor, ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

The Case of the Savannah Privateersman in New York.

DISAGREEMENT OF THE JURY.

The United States Circuit Court met at eleven o'clock yesterday morning, to receive the verdict of the jury in the case of the *Savannah* privateersmen.

Half an hour after the opening of the Court the jury entered. BAKER, HENDERSON and PASSAILAIGUE, on the entrance of the jury, endeavored to conceal the emotion it was evident they felt, while the remainder of the men, as their names were called, exhibited the most lively interest.

After the names of the jurymen had been called the clerk asked if they had agreed upon a verdict.

Foreman—"we have not."

The Court—Is there any prospect of agreement?

Foreman—No prospect at all.

The Court—Is the opinion of the foreman that of the other jurymen?

Another Juryman—It seems to be so. So far as I can see their seems to be no chance of a greement.

The Court (Judge NELSON)—If the Court supposed there was any fair, reasonable prospect of your coming to a verdict, it would be inclined to direct you to return and consider the fact further. But you have been out twenty hours, and unless there is a possibility—a probability—that you will agree, we are not inclined to cause you to renew your consultation.

A Juryman—There is no likelihood of an agreement.

The Court—We discharge you from further consideration of this case.

After a pause, the United States District Attorney SMITH moved the case for trial again at as early a day as the convenience of the Court would allow.

WAR NEWS.

BODIES RECOVERED.

WASHINGTON, November 3.—Five bodies of the victims of the fight at Ball's Bluff, were fished out of the Potomac to-day, at Chain-Bridge. They were so much mutilated as to be beyond recognition. Only one of them war apparently wounded.

GENERAL FREMONT SUPERSEDED.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—There seems to be little doubt that, nearly a week ago, a special messenger left Washington with a letter to General Fremont, ordering him to transfer his command to Gen. Hunter until a successor shall be specially designated.

Details of News from Washington.

We copy the following from the Washington Star of Saturday evening:

GEN. SCOTT'S ESTATE SEQUESTERED.

We learn to-day that shortly before his retirement Gen. Scott obtained positive information that his entire estate, all of which is situated in Virginia has been seized and sequestered for the benefit of the so-called Confederate government.

THE NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY.

Gen. McClellan may be said to be commander-in-chief of the United States army, by virtue of General Scott's retirement. General S. had him placed next to him in rank in the service, that he might be his successor. Never was there more confidence between father and son than has existed between Lieut. General Scott and Major General McClellan. The latter's plans for the prosecution of the war, we need hardly add, meet the hearty concurrence of the retired veteran.

☞The amount of forage issued by the Government daily for use in Washington and vicinity is, of hay, 215 tons; of grain, 180 tons.

—MARRIED—

TRITLE—MAXWELL.—At Chambersburg, on the 29th ult., by the Rev. B. Bausman, Mr. Frederick C. Tritle, of Waynesboro, Franklin county, to Miss Lizzie A. Maxwell, step daughter of the Rev. C. F. Hoffmeier, of Friend's Cove.

—DIED—

COOK—On the 29th Oct., at Pierceton, Ind., Miss Matilda A. Cook, aged 21 years.

☞Deceased was a very interesting young lady, a daughter of Mrs. Mary Cook, formerly of this place.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs of Fi. Fa., Vend. Exponas and Levari Facias to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House in the Borough of Bedford, on Saturday the 16th day of November 1861, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following described Real Estate, to wit :

1 One tract of land containing 84 acres, more or less, about 40 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log house with Kitchen attached, small spring house and log stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Leonard May, John Metzgar and others, situate part in Juniata and part in Harsison townships, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Conrad G. Stube.

2. Also, the undivided two thirds parts of one lot of ground fronting on Pitt Street, in Bedford Borough, and extending back about 240 feet to the Raystown branch of the Juniata River, and numbered in the general plan of said Borough No. 195, and having thereon erected a two story frame dwelling house and frame Carpenter's shop, adjoining lot of And. Middleton on the East, and lot of Eli Rouse on the West, situate in Bedford Borough, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Martin E. Bartgis.

3. Also, one tract of land containing 105 acres, more or less, about 6 acres cleared and under fence, adjoining lands of Simon Richey, Adam Hinish and others, situate in East Providence Township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of David Richey.

4. Also, all Defts. Wm. Figard, his right title and interest in and to one tract of coal land containing 60 acres, more or less, about 15 acres cleared and under fence, with a cabin house and log stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Wood, Devereaux & Co., John N. Lane's heirs and others, situate in Broad top Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of William Figard.

5. Also, one tract of land containing 300 acres, more or less, about 30 acres cleared and under fence, with a story and half log dwelling house with kitchen attached, and double log barn thereon erected, adjoining lands of Jacob Boor, Moses Dicken, Jonathan Hendrickson and others.

6. Also, one other tract of land containing 50 acres, more or less, about 12 acres cleared and under fence, adjoining the above describedtract, Jacob Boor. Jonathan Hendrickson and others.

7. Also, one other tract of land containing 76 acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Oliver Hendrickson, Widow Brant and others, and all situate in Cumberland Valley township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Peter Smouse.

8. Also, one tract of land containing 76 acres, more or less, about 30 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story rough cast dwelling house, spring house, and log stable thereon erected, also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of James O'Neal, Elias Clark, and others, situate in West Providence Township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Christian Stoner.

9. Also one tract of mountain land containing 250 acres, more or less, adjoining lands of James Rollins John Cessna, Esq., and others, situate in Colerain township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Robert Somerville.

10. Also, by virtue of a special writ of execution, upon a judgment in an action of ejectment, the following described Real estate, to wit; Two lots of ground situate in the town of Woodbury, in said county of Bedford, being lots numbered "Seven" and "Eight," in the plan of said town, bounded on the North by lots of John Diltz, on the South by lot of Dr. Saml. Smith, and on the East by Main street with a two story stone dwelling house, frame shop, bank barn and other outbuildings thereon erected, and taken in execution as the property of John and Patrick Burns.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, Oct. 25' 61. } JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.

LIST OF CAUSES—

Put down for trial at November Term, 3d Monday, 18th day, 1861.

Henry Smith et al	vs	Reuben Smith
Catharine Tricker	vs	P. W. Laurence et al
H. Flucks Ex'ors	vs	Christ. Bowser
Caldwell, English & Co.	vs	John Cessna Esq
do do do	vs	O. E. Shannon Esq
J. C. McLanahan et al	vs	A. J. Snively Esq
E. Boyd et al	vs	Joseph Sellers
Artemus Bennett	vs	Wm Oss et al
John Tiedwell	vs	Joseph Hollar
Elizabeth Donaldson	vs	Hezekiah Chaney
Catherine Tricker	vs	George Tricker
Som. & Bed. T. R. Co	vs	Davis & Bowles
George Cartwright	vs	John Cessna Esq
Francis D. Saupp	vs	Fletcher & Bruner
Sewell Stewart	vs	Patrick Burns
D. Washabaugh	vs	Wm. Anderson's Ad'mrs et al
Daniel L. Martin	vs	John Bowser
Charles W. Colvin	vs	Wm. P. Schell et al
Adam Croyle	vs	George Beegle
Catharine Beal's use	vs	Val. B. Wertz
Jacob Keely	vs	David Patterson
Collins Dull & Co	vs	E. L. Anderson Esq
Same	vs	John Cessna Esq
Same	vs	Nicholas Lyons

Prothy's Office Bedford, Oct. 25, '61. } S. H. TATE, Prot.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—

All persons interested, are hereby notified, that the following named accountants, have filed their accounts, in the Register's Office, of Bedford County, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court, in and for said county, on Tuesday the 18th day of November next, at the Court House, in Bedford. for confirmation :

1 The Account of Daniel Young Admr. of the estate of William Young late of Hopewell Township deceased.

2 The account of David Miller Esq., Admr. of the Estate of Melchior Fisher, late of Harrison township deceased.

3 The Account of Jacob Fisher, Guardian of Amanda Hammer, now Amanda Sleek, minor child of John Hammer deceased.

4 The Account of Martin Boor, Admr. of the Estate of Mary Ann Boor, late of Cumberland Valley township, deceased.

5 The account of William Keeffe, Admr. with the will annexed, of John Keeffe, late of Bedford tp., deceased.

Register's Office, Bedford, Oct. 25, 1861. } S. H. TATE, Register.

NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS.

The undersigned have just opened a large and elegant assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

We respectfully solicit a call by all in search of great bargains. The old credit, no pay system, having exploded—for the present—our terms will be—Cash, or Produce.

Nov. 1, '61. A. B. CRAMER & Co.

Coal Oil! Coal Oil!

The very best brand made! No smell! no smoke! Not explosive, at Hartley's. Only 75cts. per gallon!

100 BEAUTIFUL LAMPS!
100 SPLENDID LAMPS!

different patterns, from 50cts up. Coal Oil makes the best light known. Don't sit in darkness these long winter nights, when you can have a brilliant light for 1 cent.

Hartley has a complet stock of Iron, Nails and Hardware in general, and will not be undersold by whenany one. He has the best

OIL FOR MACHINES!

and Oil for Harness and Wagons that is known.

Goods sold for cash or approved produce. Lumber, Rye and Wheat wanted. Call at Hartley's you come to town.

Nov. 5.

STRAY HEIFER.

Came to the premises of the subscriber in Napier tp, in October last, a brown heifer, with white spot on forehead. right ear off and hole in the left, about 3 years old. The owner will please prove his property and take her away, or she will be disposed of according to law.

Nov. 8th. JOSIAH ADAMS.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—

In the matter of citation to Jacob Biddle, Trustee of Peter Biddle, to file an account of his trust, the undersigned appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford County, to take the evidence, find the facts, and report the same to the aforesaid Court, will sit for the purposes of his appointment, at his office in the Borough of Bedford on Tuesday, the 5th. day of November next, at 10 o'clock A.M. when and where all parties interested are notified to attend.

Oct. 25, 1861. JOHN PALMER, Auditor.

PROTHONOTARY'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the account of Wm. Trout, committee of Michael Boor, a lunatic, has been filed in the Paothonotary's office and the same will be presented to the Court of Common Pleas in and for said County, for confirmation on Tuesday, the 19th day of November next.

Prothy's Office, Bedford, Oct. 25th, 1861 } S. H. TATE, Prot.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—

Letters of Administration having been granted to the Subscriber, on the estate of George Ickes, late of Bedford township, dec'd., all persons indebted to said estate, are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN W. ICKES, Admr.

Oct. 25, 1861. St. Clair Tp.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—

Letters of Administration having been granted to the subscribers, on the estate of R. H. Hutchison, late of Bedford township, dec'd., all persons indebted to said estate, are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOSEPH HUTCHISON, JOHN W. SCOTT, Admrs.

Oct. 25, 1861,

COURT PROCLAMATION.

To the Coroner, the Justices of the Peace, and Constables in the different Townships in the County of Bedford, Greeting.

KNOW YE that in pursuance of a precept to me directed, under the hand and seal of the Hon. FRANCIS M. KIMMELL, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the Sixteenth District, consisting of the counties of Franklin Bedford and Somerset, and by virtue of his office of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail delivery for the trial of capital and other offenders therein and in the General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace; and JOHN TAYLOR and A. J. SNIVELY, Esqs., Judges of the same Court, in the same County of Bedford, You and each of you are hereby required to be and appear in your proper persons with your Records, Recognizances, Examinations, and other remembrances before the Judges aforesaid, at Bedford, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace therein to be holden for the county of Bedford, aforesaid, on the third Monday of November, (being the 18th day,) at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day there and then to do those things to which your several offices appertain.

GIVEN under my hand at Bedford, on the 25th of October, in the year of our Lord, 1861.

JOHN J. CESSNA, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, Oct. 25th 1861.

LIST OF GRAND JURORS,

Drawn for Nov. Term, 3d Monday (18th day) of Nov., 1861 :

John Smith, Esq. Thaddeus Hoenstine, Anthony Zimmers, Joseph Dull, Esq., John Feightel, Michael Naugle, Henry Guyer, Benjamin Valentine, Robert Steckman, Asa Silver, Tobias Snider, Joseph Mitchell, David Fluck, Henry Mowry, Jr., Daniel Fletcher, John J. Potter, William Lysinger, William T. Chapman, Esq., John Ford, Hiram Davis, Amariah Wilson, Michael Hartman, William Rock, jr., Hezekiah Barkman.

PETIT JURORS.

Daniel May, David Shanks, Jeremiah Mentzer, William Keyser, Jacob Hershberger, John Byers, Jr., John Bowman, George Deihl, Peter M. Barton, Bazil Browning, John Shafer, Joseph Snowden, George Blymire, Jac. R. Brown, Abraham M. Piper, David Miller, Esq., Jacob Carshman, Samuel Nicodemus, Thomas Grove, Thomas W. Horton, Esq., Jacob Smith, Michael Shafer, William Leary, Jackson Morgart, Daniel Imler, Hugh Wilson, James C. Devore, Samuel Mixel, Samuel Carpenter, Joseph W. Tomlinson, Henry Yount, John B. Fluck, Esq., Peter Hull, Philip Felton, James J. McIlhaney, George Glossen, John Cypher, Moses McIlvaine.

Oct. 25, 1861.

GO AND C

REED'S NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS'

To be sold for cash or produce only.

P. A. REED wishes to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has bought out the Stock of his brother, JACOB REED, and in addition, is receiving from Philadelphia, an elegant New Stock of Goods bought at Panic Prices, consisting of DRY GOODS, *Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, &c.* All of which have been bought at the Lowest Net Cash Prices, and, will be sold unprecedentedly low for Cash or Country Produce.

The undersigned determined to act upon the Principle that "a Nimble Sixpence is better than a Slow Shilling," can adopt the language of the Poet :

"Come One, Come All, this rock, shall fly,
From its firm base as soon as I,"

Oct. 25, '61. P. A. REED,

Roses.

Perpetual Bloomers, in bloom now, suitable for house and winter blooming, at LYNCH'S Nursery.

DWARF PEAR TREES at Lynch's Nursery.

GRAPE ROOTS, from 1 to 4 years old. finest kinds, at LYNCH'S.

Oct. 3, '61.

STRAY COW.—

Came to the premises of the subscribtr, about three miles from the town of Woodberry, some time after harvest, a white cow, with red spots, with a mark on the right ear. The owner will please come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

Middle Woodberry, Nov. 1st, 1861. JACOB KAUFFMAN, Sr.

OLD POSTAGE STAMPS.

Old postage stamps and envelopes will be exchanged for new ones, at the Cumberland Valley Post office, for six days from the date of this notice.—After that time, all letters with the old stamps upon them, will be sent to thedead letter Office.

DANIEL R. ANDERSON, P. M., Cumberland Valley, P. O., Bedford co., Pa.

November 1st, 1861.

NOTICE.—

Notice is hereby given to all concerned, that at the next Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned will ask to be discharged from their office of Executors of the last will and testament of Jacob Shartzer, dec'd.

JOHN NYCUM, JACOB SHARTZER.

Oct. 18,-3t.

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS.

At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford in and for the County of Bedford on the 2d day of Sept. A. D. 1861, before the Judges of the said Court,

On motion of O. E. Shannon Esq., the Court grant a rule upon the heirs and legal representatives of Eliza Colvin late of Schellsburg Borough, deceased, to wit : Jane Schell deceased, leaving issue, Abraham C., Charlotte A., Jas. H., Margaret, Martin, and Emanuel Schell the last two of whom are minors who have for their guardian Robert M. Taylor Esq. James resides in Indiana, Abraham, Charlotte and Martin reside in Ohio, and the others in Bedford county, Charlotte intermarried with Martin Reiley, Eliza intermarried with Robert M. Taylor, Esq., William, George M., Charles W., Margaret intermarried with John M. Robison, Reuben and John E., all residing in Bedford county, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford, on the third Monday, 18th day, of November, next, to accept or refuse to take, the real estate of said Eliza Colvin, deceased, at the valuation, which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation, issued out of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, for that purpose directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold by order of said Court.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the said Court at Bedford the 18th day of Sept., A. D. 1861.

ATTEST: JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff. S. H. TATE, Clerk.

Oct. 11, 1861.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—

The undersigned, appointed to distribute the money arisng from the sale of the Real Estate of Wm. May, hereby gives notice that he will, for that purpose, meet the parties interested, at his office, in Bedford, on Saturday, the 9th day of November, next, when and where all may attend. JNO. MOWER, *Auditor.*

Oct. 25, 1861.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—

Letters of administration having been granted to the subscribers, on the estate of Hamilton Scott, late of Bedford township, dec'd., all persons indebted to said Estate, are hereby notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement

JOHN W. SCOTT, JOSEPH HUTCHISON, Admrs.

Oct. 25, 1861.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned was dissolved on the first day of October, inst. The accounts are in the hands of Josiah S. Deal, for collection, to whom all dues must be paid.

The line of coaches will hereafter be run by the firm of Deal and Brother.

JOSIAH S. DEAL, WILLIAM DIBERT.

Oct. 11, 1861.

CHEAP FOR CASH.

Come one, come all, I wish to tell
You where the cheapest goods they sell
('Tis not less true that *I* have said it ;)
SHOEMAKER'S is the place: "'Tis well!"—
To buy for cash, or four months credit.

So when you feel inclined to buy,
Just stop at Job's your luck to try,
And if his terms will please you ;
You'll find his goods are never high
And of your cash he'll "ease you."

THE POET-CLERK.

Oct. 18, '61.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

Catharine Walser, by her next friend, John Geibel,	vs.	Alias Subpœna in
Frederic Walser.		Libel for Divorce.

The undersigned appointed Commissioner to take testimony, &c., in above case, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in the Borough of Bedford, on Friday, Nov. 8, 1861, at which time all interested can attend.

R. D. BARCLAY, Commissioner.

Oct. 18, 1861.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—

The undersigned appointed Auditor to make distribution of balance in hands of Mary Weaverling, Executrix of Henry Weaverling dec'd., will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office, in the Borough of Bedford, on Thursday, Nov. 7, 1861, at which time all interested can attend.

R. D. BARCLAY, Auditor.

Oct. 18, '61.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—

In the Matter of the application of Elias Dell, Executor of John Snowberger, dec'd. to sell or mortgage the Real Estate of said deceased, to pay debts. The undersigned appointedt to take the testimony and report the facts will meet the parties interested, at his office, in Bedford, on the 14th day of November, 1861, at 1 o'clock. J. W. LINGENFELTER.

A CARD.—

Having purchased the stock of the late firm of J. M. Shoemaker & Co., and having added thereto by fresh purchases in the East, the undersigned will be happy to receive the visits of his old customers as well as of the public generally, at the old stand, No. 1, Anderson's Row. Terms cash, and four months credit. J. M. SHOEMAKER.

Oct 18, 1861.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.—

The partnership heretofore existing under the firm and name of J. M. Shoemaker & Co., has been dissolved by mutual consent. The books and accounts will be in the hands of J. M. Shoemaker for settlement, until the first of December next, after which they will be placed in the hands of the proper officer for collection. J. M. SHOEMAKER, JOSHUA SHOEMAKER.

Oct. 18,

LADIES, READ THIS!

NEW MILLINERY STORE.—

Mrs E. V. Mowry has just returned from the city, with a new stock of fashionable Fall and Winter goods; such as BONNETS, FLATS, RIBBONS, PLUMES, FLOWERS, RUCHES, TABS, LACES, &c., &c. VELVETS, of all colors, and VELVET RIBBON of all widths.

Corded Silks, and Silks of every variety.

Ladies' dress caps, black and white.

Also, Zephyrs and Shetland Wool, of all shades.

Sewing silk of all colors. All nos. and colors of spool cotton. All cheap for cash.

Ladies, call and examine for yourselves.—Store on East Pitt st., opposite Mr. R. Fyan's

Bedford, Oct. 18 '61.

CASH STORE.—

The undersigned has purchased J. Reed's stock of Merchandise, and he will continue the trade at the old stand, and sell positively for re ady pay only. Goods sold low for cash, or approved country produce.

Sept. 27. 1861. P. A. REED.

TO THE PEOPLE OF BEDFORD AND ADJOINING COUNTIES.

T. M. LYNCH, at the Bedford Nursery, offers for sale this fall, at war prices, a general stock of fruit trees, consisting of all the choicest varieties of Apples, Pears, Peaches, Plums, Cherries, Nectarines, Quinces, and Dwarf Pear trees, of the finest kinds. Upwards of 15,000 trees are now under cultivation.

Lawton Blackberries, Raspberries, including Brinckley's Orange, Gooseberries that will not mildew, Cherry Currants, size of common cherries, Dutch Currants, Strawberries of finest kinds.—Choicest varieties of

GRAPE ROOTS, RHUBARB, ASPARAGUS,

EVERGREENS, VINES AND CREEPERS.

Fifty Varieties of ROSES, Perpetual Blooming, all colors and shades.

My stock is remarkably thrifty and will be sold, for cash, much lower than traveling agents are selling at, who have to bring their stock a great distance and thereby injure them very much by exposure.

The above stock is raised in Bedford County soil and climate and can be had fresh from the ground.

All orders promptly attended to and trees sent as directed by back or otherwise.

For further information address a few lines to

T. M. LYNCH, Bedford, Pa.

Oct. 4, 1861.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Commonwealth of Penna., use of Charlotte Steckman and David Steckman, vs. Job O'Neal.	}	In the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford County, No. 50 February Term, 1861. Vend. Exp.,

No. 4 Sept. Term, 1861. And now. Sept. 6, 1861, John P. Reed, Esq., appointed Auditor to distribute the funds in the hands of the Sheriff, raised on sale of Defendant's Real Estate, by virtue of the above writ. BY THE COURT.

THE undersigned will attend to the duties of the above appointment, at his office, in the Borough of Bedford, on Wednesday the 23d day of October, 1861, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where all parties interested can attend. JOHN P. REED, *Auditor.*

Oct. 4, 1861.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, in South Woodbury township, on SATURDAY, 9TH OF NOVEMBER, Next, the following described Real Estate, viz : A tract of land, adjoining David L. Replogle, on the East, David T. Miller on the North and West, and Christian Eversole on the South, containing sixty-eight acres, more or less. There is an orchard of choice fruit, and good running water upon the property—also a Dwelling House and Blacksmith Shop, thereon erected.

TERMS made known on day of sale.

DAVID T. MILLER, Adm'r. of the Estate of Susannah Miller, dec'd.

Oct. 11, 1861.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—

The undersigned, appointed by the Orphan's Court for Bedford County, to distribute the Assets in the hands of Wm. Gellespie, Aministrator of the Estate of Nicholas Kegg, dec'd, to and amongst creditors, will attend to the duties of his appointment on Thursday, the 24th day of October, inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day, at his office in Bedford, when and where all parties interested can appear if they see proper.

JOHN P. REED, *Auditor.*

Oct. 4, 1861.

PUBLIC SALE

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned will offer the whole of the real estate of Daniel Means, deceased, for sale, on the premises, in Black Valley, Monroe Tp.,

On Friday, the 1st Day of November,

next. The real estate consists of two tracts, viz : The Mansion tract, containing about TWO HUNDRED ACRES, and having thereon erected a

SAW MILL AND BARN,

(the dwelling house having been lately burnt.) This tract contains an excellent WATER POWER—the head and tail races are already dug.

There is no better locality for a Mill or Tan Yard. Both are in demand and much needed in the neighborhood. An abundance of bark is close by and cheap.

This property is not more than 6 or 7 miles from the present terminus of Broad Top Rail Road now under contract and soon to be completed. The road is a solid ridge road, leading from the rail road to the premises. The land is good for farming purposes. But for either of the purposes suggested—a mill or tan yard—there is a rare opportunity presented for a profitable investment.

The other tract is a mountain tract, adjoining the above—is well timbered and in connection with the mansion tract is valuable. It contains about 250 acres and has a DWELLING HOUSE and SHOP thereon erected—about 40 acres cleared. About one half of the mansion tract is also cleared and the balance well timbered.

TERMS :—One third in hand, at confirmation of sale, and balance in two equal annual payments with interest. O. E. SHANNON,

Oct. 4, 1861.-4t *Administrator.*

TEACHERS WANTED.—

The Board of Directors of Bedford township School District, wish to employ Eleven Teachers, competent to take charge of the schools of said District. The Board will meet at the house of John Hater, in the Borough of Bedford, on Saturday, 26th of October, inst., to article with Teachers, when and where all wishing to be employed, are requested to attend, as the schools are expected to be opened about the 1st of November.

By order of the Board.

Oct. 11, JOHN BROWN. Sec'y.

BEDFORD RAIL ROAD.—

NOTICE TO STOCK SUBSCRIBERS.

All delinquent subscribers to the capital stock of the Bedford Rail Road Company, are hereby notified that they will be released from the payment of the twelve per centum interest chargeable under the charter of the company, by making payment of the money due from them, within thirty days from the 10th day of October, 1861, or by giving their notes for the same, with interest from date.

By order of the Board,

JNO. P. REED, Secy.

Bedford, Oct 11, '61.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—

Letters testamentary on the last will and testament of Samuel Sill, late of St. Clair township, Bedford county, dec'd., having been this day granted to the subscriber residing in Bedford township, notice is therefore given to all persons indebted to the estate of said dec'd to make payment immediately, and those having claims will present them forthwith, properly authenticated for settlement. DANIEL WALTERS, Executor.

Oct. 11.

NOTICE.—

Came to the premises of the subscriber, in Harrison township, about the 1st of Sept. 1861, one red steer, about two years old, one red bull about one year old, three spotted steers, and one red heifer about one year old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

Oct. 11, 1861. V. V. WERTZ.

NOTICE.—

Notice is hereby given that I intend applying to the Orphans' Court at next November Term, for a discharge as Administrator of the estate of Allen Conley, late of Napier Township, dec'd. URIAH CONLEY.

Oct. 25, 1861.

ELIXIR PROPYLAMINE

THE NEW REMEDY FOR

RHEUMATISM.

During the past year we have introduced to the notice of the medical profession of this country the Pure Crystalized Chloride of Propylamine, as a

REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM ;

and having received from many sources, both from physicians of the highest standing and from patients, the

MOST FLATTERING TESTIMONIALS OF ITS REAL VALUE

in the treatment of this painful and obstinate disease, we are induced to present it to the public in a form READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE, which we hope will commend itself to those who are suffering with this afflicting complaint, and to the medical practitioner who may feel disposed to test the powers of this valuable remedy.

ELIXIR PROPYLAMINE, in the form above spoken of, has recently been extensively experimented with in the

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL,

and with MARKED SUCCESS (as will appear from the published accounts in the medical journal.

☞It is carefully put up ready for immediate use, with full directions, and can be obtained from all the druggists at 75 cents per bottle, and a wholesale of

BULLOCK & CRENSHAW, Druggists and Manufacturing Chemists, Philadelphia.

June 28, '61 1y.

FOR SALE OR TRADE!

A first-rate farm of limestone land, in Morrison's Cove, containing about 131 acres, 100 of which are cleared and balance well timbered. The farm is well watered. The improvements are a good two story Frame House, Log House, Log Barn, &c. There is a good orchard upon the premises. The farm adjoins Bloomfield Furnace, lies half a mile from the Hollidaysburg Turnpike, abd four miles from Martinsburg. There is a ready market at the door for all kinds of produce, and the land is in a high state of cultivation.

ALSO,

166 acres near Stonerstown—within ½ mile of the Broadtop Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house— new bank barn—stable, &c., thereon erected; also two apple orchards thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is a rich loam and capable of producing every variety of crops of this climate.

ALSO,

Two lots of ground in Broadtop City, with a new two story rough cast dwelling house thereon.

ALSO,

A house and lot of ground in Clearville.

ALSO,

Three tracts of land in Southampton Township, formerly owned by Wm. Oss, adjoining lands of Arnold Lashley, Artemas Bennet and others.

ALSO,

A grist mill in the "Dutch Corner," formerly owned by Jacob Beard—within about 5 miles of Bedford, with about 40 acres of land belonging to the same—dwelling house and out buildings thereon erected.

ALSO,

100 acres best quality of prarie—near the Missouai river close to the county seat of Harrison Co. Iowa.

ALSO,

Two one hundred and sixtry acre tracts, adjoining Elkhorne City, in the richest valley of the west—the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha City, and close to the great nationdl or government road leading west in Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

160 acres, two miles above Omaha City, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after personal inspection and careful examination on the ground, and can be well relied upon for future wealth. Maps showing the precise location are in my possession.

ALSO.

Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

Lot of ground in Dacotah City, Nebraska Territory.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure sale and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind that are good will be taken in exchange—particularly good *bank notes.*

Sept. 20, 1861. O. E. SHANNON.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undedesigned appointed an auditor by the Orphan's Court of Bedford County, in the matter of a citation against Samuel Smith, Ex'er of Wm. Smith, late of Bedford Township, dec'd, requiring him to file a supplemental account and the answer of said Executor thereto, hereby gives notice that he will meet all parties in interest at his office, in the Borough of Bedford, on Thursday, the 14th Nov. next, at 10 o'clock A. M., to ascertain the facts, report when the legacies are to be paid, by whom to be paid, the amount to be paid and report a general distribution under the will, &c.

JOHN E. McGIRR, Auditor.

Oct. 4th.

Notice of Inquisition.

WHEREAS, Daniel Sleighter, late of Monroe Tp., Bedford County, deceased, died seized of the following Real Estate, to wit :

One Tract of Land, being the Mansion place, containing One Hundred and Eighty Acres, more or less, situate in Monroe Township, Bedford County; aforesaid, leaving issue ten heirs or the children of heirs, to wit : Mary, intermarried with John Garlick, who died, and afterwards married with John Hall, and is now dead, leaving issue seven children, viz : Adam, Daniel, Catharine, Sarah, Barbara, Abraham and Nicholas Garlick and Washington Hall and Margaret Hall, all residing in Bedford County, except Daniel Garlick, whose residence is unknown ; Nicholas Sleighter, Maria, widow of James G. McFarland, dec'd, John Sleighter, Daniel Sleighter, Louisa Ann, intermarried with Barcley Markle, Matilda, intermarried with Sol. Feight, Rachel, who was intermarried with Abraham Garlick and is now dead, leaving issue three children, to wit : Joseph, Catharine, and Peter Garlich, Joseph Sleighter, all residing in Bedford County, and Wm. Sleighter, residing in Blairs County, California.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given that in pursuance of a Writ of Partition, or Valuation, to me directed, I will proceed to hold an Inquisition, or Valuation, on the premises, on Tuesday, the 29th day of October, 1861, when and where all parties interested may attend if they see proper.

JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff's Office, Bedford, October 4, 1861. } *Sheriff.*

WIND MILL, OR GRAIN FAN,

An excellent new Double Screen, *Warranted* "Waterloo Grain Fan," for Sale at HARTLEY'S.

Aug. 2, 1861.

JUDSON'S

Mountain Herb Pills.

ABOVE, we present you with a perfect likeness of TECUMSEH, a chief of a tribe of the strange Aztec Nation, that once ruled Mexico. You will find a full account of him and his people in our Pamphlets and Almanacs—to be had gratis, from the Agents for these Pills.

The Inventor and Manufacturer of "Judson's Mountain Herb Pills," has spent the greater part of his life in traveling, having visited nearly every country in the world. He spent over six years among the Indians of the Rocky Mountains and of Mexico; and it was thus that the "MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS" were discovered. A very interestin account of his adventures there, you will find in our Almanac and Pamphlet.

It is an established fact, that all diseases arise from

IMPURE BLOOD!

The blood is the life! and when any foreign or unhealthy matter gets mixed with it, it is at once distributed to every organ of the body. Every nerve feels the poison, and all the vital organs quickly complain. The stomach will not digest the food perfectly. The liver, ceases to secrete a sufficiency of bile. The action of the heart is weakened, and so the circulation is feeble. The lungs become clogged with the poisonous matter ; hence, a cough—and all from a slight impurity at the fountain-head of life—the Blood ! As if you had thrown some earth, for instance, in a pure spring, from which ran a tiny rivulet, in a few minutes the whole course of the stream becomes disturbed and discolored. As quickly does impure blood fly to every part, and leave its sting behind. All the passages become obstructed, and unless the obstruction is removed, the lamp of life soon dies out.

These pills not only purify the blood, but regenerate all the secretions of the body; they are, therefore, unrivalled as a

CURE FOR BILIOUS DISEASES,

Liver Complaint, Sick Headache, &c. This *Anti-Bilious* Medicine expels from the blood the Hidden seeds of disease, and renders all the fluids and secretions pure and fluent, clearing and resuscitating the vital organs.

Pleasant indeed, is it to us, that we are able to place within your reach, a medicine like the "MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS," that will pass directly to the afflicted parts, through the blood and fluids of the body, and cause the sufferer to brighten with the flush of beauty and health.

Judson's Pills are the best Remedy in existence for the following Complaints :

Bowel Complaints,	*Debility,*	*Inward Weakness,*
Colds,	*Fever and Ague,*	*Liver Complaints;*
Colic,	*Female Complaints*	*Leanness of Sptrits,*
Chest Diseases,	*Headaches,*	*Piles.*
Costiveness,	*Indigestion,*	*Stone and Gravel,*
Dyspepsia,	*Influenza,*	*Secondary Symptoms.*
Diarrhœa,	*Inflammation,*	
Dropsy,		

GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE!

Females who value health, should never be without these Pills. They purify the blood, remove obstructions of all kinds, cleanse the skin of all pimples and blotches, and bring the rich color of health to the pale cheek.

☞ The Plants and Herbs of which these Pills are made, were discovered in a very surprising way among the Tezucans, a tribe of Aborigines in Mexico. Get the Almanac of our Agent, and you will read with delight, the very interesting account it contains of the "GREAT MEDICINE" of the Aztecs.

Observe.—The Mountain Herb Pills are put up in a Beautiful Wrapper. Each box contains 40 pills, and Retail at 25 cents per box. All genuine, have the signature of B. L. JUDSON & CO., on each box.

B. L. JUDSON & Co.,

SOLE PROPRIETORS,

No. 50 Leonard Street,

NEW YORK.

☞ FOR SALE BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS. ☜

For sale by H. C. REAMER on Juliann Street, and Dr. B. F. Harry Pitt St., Bedford. Pa.

Jan. 11, 1860.-1y.

FINKLE & LYON

SEWING-MACHINE CO.,

538 *BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.*

NO person who contemplates purchasing a Sewing Machine for family or manufacturing purposes should fail to send for one of our Circulars, which contains cuts and full descriptions of the several styles, prices and samples of work, all of which we send by mail free. We claim to have the

BEST SEWING MACHINES IN THE WORLD

For either Family or Manufacturing Purposes.

And all we ask is a fair trial. Read the following :

IMPORTANT FACTS.

FACT No. 1.—This Company being duly licensed; their Machines are protected against infringements or litigation.

FACT No. 2.—These Machines make the lock-stitch—alike on both sides—and use a little less than half as much thread and silk as the chain or loop-stitch machines.

FACT No. 3.—These Machines are better adapted than any other sewing-machines in market to the frequent changes and almost endless variety of sewing required in a family. They will sew from one to twenty thicknesses of Marseilles without stopping, and make every stitch perfect. They will even sew from the finest gauze to the heaviest cloth, and even stout, hard leather, without changing the feed, needle, or tension, or making any adjustment of machine whatever.—Is not such a machine best adapted to family use? and if best adapted to family use, why not for every variety of light sewing manufacture? For work too heavy for our Family Machine, we recommend our larger sizes.

FACT No. 4.—These Machines make the most elastic seam of any sewing-machine in use—a fact of very great importance in sewing elastic goods, or goods of any kind, or a bias.

FACT No. 5.—No Machine is more durable or more simple in its construction, or more easily understood. The reputation of these Machines wherever used will fully demonstrate each of the above facts.

FACT No. 6.—These Machines took the Highest Premium at the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia.

FACT No. 7.—These Machines took the Highes Premium at the New Jersey State Fair.

FACT No 8.—These Machines took the Highest Medal at the American Institute, in the City of New York, together with the Highest Premium for fine Sewing-Machine Work.

FACT No. 9.—These Machines took both the Highest Premiums at the Mechanics' Fair, Utica,

FACT No. 10.—These Machines can do the same thing generally, whenever properly exhibited in competition with other first-class Sewing Machines. But we have space for only one fact more—it is the most important Fact of all

FACT No. 11.—*We warrant every Machine we sell to give better satisfaction than any other Sewing-Machine in market, or money refunded.*

☞Send for a Circular. AGENTS WANTED.

Address,

Finkle & Lyon Sewing-Machine Co.

No. 538 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Aug. 3, '61. 1 yr.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—

The undersigned, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, to review and examine the Account of Alexander McGregor, Esq., one of the Executors of the last Will, &c., of John Hammers, dec'd, report the facts and a distribution of whatever funds may be found in his hands amongst the heirs of the deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in Bedford, on Friday the 18th day of October, inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day, when and where all parties interested can attend.

JOHN P. REED, *Auditor.*

Oct 4. 1861.

ALLEGHENY MALE AND FEMALE SEMINARY,

RAINSBURG, Bedford Co., Pa.

CHAS. H. GERE, A. B., Principal,

Miss A. L. BRIM, Preceptress,

Miss S. J. BRIM, Teacher on Piano Forte.

This institution, under the supervision of the above named persons, assisted by other competent Teachers, affords a full course in Mathematics Natural sciences, Languages, and Belles Lettres—in music, Painting, &c., it gives extended instruction. The Winter Term will commence on Oct., 17 1861. Students admitted at any time. Habits of health, system, and promptness, views, moral, social, and domestic, are here made prominent objects of education. That the physical powers, as well as the mental, may be cultivated—Calisthenic exercises are necessary—here the Students meet each day for systematic physical exercise.

$22.50 Will pay for board, including furnished room, room rent, fuel and tuition in common English, per term of eleven weeks. Extras, at moderate charges, even less than heretofore, or than the circular calls for.

Students prepared for the highest class in college.

For Circulars, or particulars, address

CHAS. H. GERE, A. B.,

Dec. 21, 1860. Rainsburg, Bedford Co., Pa.

ALL PRIVATE FAMILIES AND HOTEL Keepers should fully consider the value of using the CONCENTRATED LEAVEN, in connection with flour for making bread, rolls, buckwheat cakes and pastry. This compound is free from all impurities.

For sale at the Drug and Book Store of

Aug. 30. Dr. B. F. HARRY.

STRAY HEIFER.

Came to the plantation of the Subscriber, living in Juniata Township, Bedford Co., about the 15th of June, a black heifer supposed to be about two years old, a crop in the right ear, a spot in the fore-head; the owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

Sept., 6th, 1861. STEPHEN McCREARY.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—

Letters testamentary on the last will and testament of Mrs. Mary Ann Buxton, late of Southampton township, dec'd., having been granted to the subscriber residing in said township, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of said dec'd., to make payment immediately, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

FREDERICK BUXTON,

Sept. 20. Executor.

GET OUT OF DEBT.

Keep out of debt.—

To "get out of debt," commence by paying Wm. Hartley what you owe him.

To "keep out of debt," buy your Hardware, Iron, Nails, Glass, Oil, Paint, &., &c., from Hartley, for CASH. His prices are reduced to the lowest margin, he having adopted the cash and produce system.

Iron, of all kinds very low, Nails very low, by the keg. Best transparent Coal Oil, free from smell, only 20cts per qt.

Call and get a catalogue of the goods he keeps and hear his prices.

Wm Hartley takes this method of returning thanks to the public for their patronage, and particularly to those who pay promptly. All such will be favored when they request it.

If you want goods cheap for cash, call at Hartley's If you want long trust call elsewhere.

All kinds of approved produce taken in exchange for goods.

CAUTION.

Run away, on the 9th ult. from the subscriber living in Hopewell Township, Bedford county Pa., my son Solomon, aged fourteen years. He had on when he left tow linen pants, muslin shirt and straw hat. I hereby caution all persons against harboring him, for I will enforce the law against any person in whose employ he may be found after this date.

PHILIP KNISELEY.

Sept. 25th. 1861.

THE WAR COMMENCED!!

TERRIBLE CONFLICT RAGING!!!

THE HAMMER & ANVIL TRIUMPHANT!

The subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, that he has located in the old stand of John Claar, immediately east of John Brice's Hotel, where he is ready to do all work in his line, such as horse-shoeing, wagon-making, &c., in the best style, and at prices to suit the times. He earnestly solicits a liberal share of the patronage of all who may need work in his line.

Call and hear the "music of the anvil" and give me a trial.

WILLIAM COOK.

April 19.

TO BUILDERS.—

The subscriber is fully prepared to furnish any quantity or quality of Building Lumber and Plastering Laths. Orders directed to St. Clairsville, Bedford county, will be promptly attended to, by giving a reasonable notice.

F. D. BEEGLE.

TAKE NOTICE!—

All persons are notified against trespassing on the premises of the subscriber, either by hunting, fishing, stealing hickory-nuts, or be going through my grain fields. The law will by enforced against all, without respect to persons, to offending.

Persons can gather hickory-nuts, on asking leave of the subscriber, and giving him half that are gathered.

CHARLES SMITH.

Bedford Tp., Sept. 27, 1861.

WIND MILL, OR GRAIN FAN,

An excellent new Double Screen, *Warranted* "Waterloo Grain Fan," for Sale at HARTLEY'S.

Aug. 2, 1861.

WANTED.

An experienced workman will be given liberal wages and constant employment, in a woolen manfactury, if application be made immediately.

One acquainted with all braches of the business is desired. A married man with a small family will be preferred. All letters inquireting for further particulars will receive prompt attention.

Address the subscriber, at Bedford, Pa.

t. 4th.* JOHN LUTZ.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

F. D. Beegle, use of Wolf & Co., vs. Frederick Shimer. } In the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford County, No. 154 May Term, 1858. Vend. Exp's. No. 80, April Term, 1861. Sept. 2d, 1861. John P. Reed appointed Auditor to distribute the funds in the Sheriff's hands raised on sale of Deft's Real Estate, by virtue of the above writ. BY THE COURT.

THE undersigned will attend to the duties of the above appointment, at his office, in Bedford, on Monday, the 28th day of October, inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., of said day, when and where all parties interested can attend. JOHN P. REED,

Oct 4, 1861. *Auditor.*

CONFECTIONARY AND GROCERY.

THE undersigned has just received and keeps constantly on hand the following articles:

Coffee, sugar, molasses, cheese, crackers, currants, prunes, raisins, figs, almonds, filberts, cocoanuts, ground nuts, pecans, Eng. walnuts, creamcandies in variety, oranges, lemons, tobacco and cigars, allspice and pepper, spices of all kinds, baking soda, cream of tartar, sulphur, brimstone, canister and keg powder, shot, caps and lead, grain and grass scythes, whetting tools, wash tubs and boards, indigo, extract logwood, copperas, alum and madder, oil, polish and Mason's blacking, sweeping, dusting stove, shoe and scrubbing, brushes, clothes, hair, tooth and flesh brushes, hat and infant brushes, hair oils and perfumery, purses and port monaies, pock-et and memorandum books, bonnet and round gum combs, "ridding" and fine combs, bracelets and beads, pens, penholders, penknives, scissors, knife-sharpeners, umbrellas, suspenders, spool cotton and floss, clocks, small looking glasses, violins, gviolin strings, toy watches, watch chains, curry combs, cards, horse brushes, shoe-thread, pegs and sparables, Johnson's Arabian Liniment, Rock and Little's White Oil, Merchant's celebrated Gargling Oil, for man or beast, and many other articles of a similar nature. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

June 17, '59.-1y.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE BETWEEN CHAMBERSBURG, BEDFORD & LATROBE.

On and after Monday, August 19th, 1861, coaches leave Bedford for Chambersburg, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 7 A. M., and arrive at Chambersburg, at 7 P. M., same evening. Returning, leave Chambersburg, at 7 A. M., daily, (Sundays excepted) and arrive at Bedford, 7 P. M., same evening.

Leave Bedford for Latrobe, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 A. M., making close connection with mail train for Pittsburgh and the West.

Returning, leave Latrobe, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, on the arrival of the train from Pittsburgh, at 9 30 and arrive in Bedford same evening.

RATES OF FARE.

From Bedford to Chambersburg, $3 50. From Bedford to Latrobe, $3 50.

N. B.—Passengers for Somerset and Johnstown, connect at Stoystown with J. A. Garman's Line of Mail Coaches.

A. J. REESIDE,

Aug. 23, '61 Contractor.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS AND SCHOOL DIRECTORS.

The annual examination of Teachers, will take place in the several townships as follows, to wit: in West Providence, and Bloody Run, at Bloody Run, on Oct. the 9th; in East Providence, at Householder's, on the 10th; in Monroe, at Clearville, on the 11th; in Snake Spring, at Hartley's, on the 12th; in Hopewell, at Dasher's, on the 14th; in Broad Top, at Hopewell, on the 15th; in Liberty, at Stonerstown, on the 16th; in Middle Woodberry, at Woodberry, on the 17th; in South Woodberry, at Enterprise, on the 18th; in Union, at Mowry's Mill, on the 21st; in St. Clair, at Eight Square, on the 22d; in Napier and Schellsburg, at Schellsburg, on the 23d; in Juniata, at Buena Vista, on the 24th; in Bedford township, at Bedford, on the 25th; in Londonderry, at Bridgeport, on the 28th, in Harrison, at McVicker's School House, at the foot of the Ridge, on the 29th; in Bedford Borough, on the 30th; in Cumberland Valley at Centreville, on the 31st; in Colerain, at Rainsburg, on Nov. 1st; in Southampton, at Cheneysville, on the 2d; with a lecture at night, on Common Schools.

N. B. Satisfactory evidence of good morals, and propriety of conduct, must be furnished by each Teacher; and without which, the certificate will be witheld, no matter what the other qualifications may be.

Each Teacher will be required to be examined in the township, in which he is an applicant for a School. A public examination will be held, in Bedford, on the third and fourth Saturdays (16th & 23d,) of Nov., for the special accommodation of all Teachers who may fail, to be present at the examination in their respective townships. No private examinations will be given in the mean time.

Examinations to commence at 9 o'clock A. M.

Directors and citizens are requested to be present.

GEO. SIGAFOOS,

County Superintendent.

Bedford, Sept. 6th, 1861.

NEW GROCERY.—

CORNER WEST PITT AND JULIANA STREETS.

THE subscriber is opening at this well known stand, a well selected stock of Groceries, Confectionaries, Tobacco and Cigars, consisting in part of Coffee, brown, crushed, and pulverized Sugars, refined and golden Syrup, baking Molasses, Young Hyson, Imperial and Black Tea, Chocolate, Corn Starch, flavoring extracts, Cheese, Corn Brooms, painted Buckets, Dusting, Wall, Scrub, Horse, Shoe, Tooth and Hair, Brushes.

CONFECTIONARIES,

Such as plain and fancy candies, fruited candies and flavored Jellies, water, butter and sweet Crackers, foreign fruits, Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Raisins, Prunes, Dates, Currants, Citrons, Filberts, Walnuts, Cream Nuts, Almonds, & Pea Nuts.

TOBACCO.

Congress Plugs, Sweet Plantation, Natural Leaf, Rough and Ready, Lynchburg Smoking, a superior article, Cut and Dry, &c.,

CIGARS.

Operas, Sixes, Half Spanish and a variety of other brands. The Public are respectfully invited to give him a call.

All kinds of country produce taken at the highest market prices, but no goods sold on credit.

J. B. FARQUHAR.

Bedford, April 29, 1861.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore existing between Dock & Ashcom, in the Foundry & Machine business, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The Books of the firm are in the hands of C. W. Ashcom, who is authorized to settle the same.

GILLIARD DOCK,

C. W. ASHCOM,

April 12, 1861.

N. B.—The business will be continued by C. W. Ashcom at the old stand, where all kinds of machinery will be made and repaired.

DWELLING HOUSES FOR SALE.

The subscriber hereby offers at Private Sale, two Brick Dwelling Houses, situate in the Town of Bloody Run. Both Houses are new and in good order, the Lots are the usual size.

The subscriber occupies one of the houses and will cheerfully show both to any one who may call on him.

JNO. M'ELHENNY.

June 21,-tf.

W. W. KAIR. JOHN S. DAVISON.

MAIR AND DAVISON,

Importers and Dealers in

Saddlery, Carriage and Trunk Hardware and Trimmings,

NO. 127 WOOD STREET,

Pittsburg Penn'a.

UNION HOTEL,—

BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the public, that he has leased the above named Hotel, in the old and well known Globe building, formerly owned and occupied by Mr. John Young, and recently in the occupancy of Jonathan Horton, dec'd., where he will be happy to see his friends, and the traveling public generally. Persons attending Court are respectfully invited to give him a call.—He pledges himself that he will do all in his power to render his guests comfortable.

His Table will be supplied with the choicest delicacies the market will afford.

The Bed Rooms will contain clean and comfortable bedding.

The Bar will be supplied with choice liquor.

The Stable will be attended by a careful and attentive hostler.

Boarders taken by the day, week month and year.

JOSEPH ALSIP.

Bedford, Nov. 30, 1860.

BEDFORD FOUNDRY.

THE subscribers having purchased the Bedford Foundry of Messrs. Washabaugh and Bannon, would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford and adjoining counties that they are prepared to make and furnish all kinds of CASTINGS for

GRIST AND SAW-MILLS, THRESHING MACHINES, PLOUGHS, APPLE MILLS, COOKING, TEN PLATE, AND COAL STOVES, SLED AND sleigh soles, wash kettles of different sizes wagon boxes of all sizes, farmers' bells, (a superior article,) oven doors, and every thing usually made in a country Foundry.

☞ PLOUGHS.—WOODCOCK, SEYLER and HILL-SIDE PLOUGHS.—Also, a new PLUG PLOUGH, to which we call the especial attention of our farmers—a superior article to the old Plug Plough, with two kinds of points, shares and landsides to suit all ploughs in general use in this county. Turning and fitting of iron patterns made to order, and all kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice and at low prices. All our own work made of the very best material, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Farmers and others would do well to call and examine our work before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to meet the emergencies of the times, we will

Sell low for CASH, or country produce.

Pig and bar iron, horses and lumber; taken in exchange for work.

feb 25,'60-1y SHIRES & JORDAN.

BLOODY RUN FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscribers are now prepared at the Foundry in Bloody Run, to fill all orders for Casting of every description for

GRIST AND SAW-MILLS, THRESHING MACHINES, APPLE MILLS, PLOUGHS and all things else in our line that may be needed in this or adjoining counties.

We manufacture Threshing Machines of 2, 4 or Horse Power, WARRANTED equal if not superior to any made in the State. We keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Wood Cock, Plug and Hillside Ploughs, WARRANTED to give satisfaction, or no sale. Points, shares and land sides to fit all Woodcock, or Seyler ploughs in the county.

Farmers' Bells, Ploughs and Castings of our make may be had at the store of

Wm. Hartley, in Bedford,

Londerbaugh & Pee, East Providence Tp.,

John Nycum & Son, " "

Times being hard, we offer great inducements to Farmers and Mechanics to buy of us.

All kinds of repairing done in a neat and substantial manner and all work warranted. Call and examine our castings and work and judge for yourselves. Our agents sell at foundry prices.

JOSIAH BAUGHMAN & BRO.

March 26, 1858.

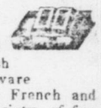
DRUGS AND BOOKS.

H. C. REAMER

JULIANNA STREET, BEDFORD, PA.,

In the stand formerly occupied by Dr. F. C. Reamer

WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Varnish tine, Window Glass, Glassware received, a large stock of American, French and English perfumery. Also, a great variety of fine Soaps for toilet use. Tooth pastes, Hair Tonic's Hair Dyes, that will color various shades, from a light brown to a jet black, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Shaving, and Clothes brushes, Combs, Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Portmonnaies, Segar cases, &c.



—ALSO—

Have and will keep constantly on hand, a supply of Coal Oil, Burning fluid and Camphine, with a great variety of the most mode rn and best style of coal oil and fluid lamps.

Pure Wines and Brandies for medical use, Flavoring Extracts and Spices of all sorts, Fine Segars, Snuffs, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.

Having the agency for all the principal patent medicines in use, will keep a full supply constantly on hand.

—ALSO—

Dealer in Books, &c., consisting of Geographical, Scientific, Religious, Poetical, Historical, Law, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Works, in connection with a great variety of plain and fancy Stationery, Cap, Note, Post, and Wrapping Paper, Blank Books, of every size and quality, Diaries, Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Notes and Receipts.

☞Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed, with regard both to price and quality.

☞Physicians' Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.

Dec. 16, 1859.

MENGEL HOUSE,

JULIANA STREET, BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber, having renovated and refurnished this old established House, is now prepared to receive guests. He invites his friends and the traveling public to give him a call. Having new furniture, new beds, and everything necessary to render hearty cheer to those in want of a temporary home, he flatters himself that those who stay with him, will find themselves at the right place.

He is fully prepared to receive visitors to the Springs, and all having business with the courts or otherwise.

Ample stabling and carriage house is attached to the Hotel.

Boarders will be received on favorable terms

ISAAC MENGEL, JR.

Bedford, April 20, 1860.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,

CORNER OF WOOD AND THIRD STREETS.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

HARRY SHOLLS PROPRIETOR.

April 12 1861.

CIVIL WAR!

SHOEMAKER & Co. VS. THE WORLD!

The undersigned have just received a large lot of fresh

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

consisting, in part, of Dry Goods, such as Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Men's and Boy's wear, from the highest in price to the lowest, Ladies' Dress Goods, Calicoes, of which their stock is particularly fine, Muslins, Linens, &c., &c. Also,

GROCERIES

of every description, such as Coffee, Sugar, Tea, Spices of all sorts, and everything generally kept in a grocery store. They have also a large assortment of cheap and excellent

QUEENSWARE

which needs only to be seen to be appreciated.—Thankful for past favors, they respectfully solicit a continuance of public patronage.

J. M. SHOEMAKER & Co.

May the 10th, '61.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

And for the speedy cure of the subjoined varieties of Disease:

Scrofula and Scrofulous Affections, such as Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Blains, and all Skin Diseases.

OAKLAND, Ind., 6th June, 1860.

J. C. AYER & Co. Gents: I feel it my duty to acknowledge what your Sarsaparilla has done for me. Having inherited a Scrofulous infection, I have suffered from it in various ways for years. Sometimes it burst out in Ulcers on my hands and arms; sometimes it turned inward and distressed me at the stomach. Two years ago it broke out on my head and covered my scalp and ears with one sore, which was painful and loathsome beyond description. I tried many medicines and several physicians, but without much relief from any thing. In fact, the disorder grew worse. At length I was rejoiced to read in the Gospel Messenger that you had prepared an alterative (Sarsaparilla), for I knew from your reputation that any thing you made must be good. I sent to Cincinnati and got it, and used it till it cured me. I took it, as you advise, in small doses of a teaspoonful over a month, and used almost three bottles. New and healthy skin soon began to form under the scab, which after a while fell off. My skin is now clear, and I know by my feelings that the disease has gone from my system. You can well believe that I feel what I am saying when I tell you, that I hold you to be one of the apostles of the age, and remain ever gratefully. Yours,

ALFRED B. TALLEY.

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Dropsy.

Dr. Robert M. Preble writes from Salem, N. Y., 12th Sept., 1859, that he has cured an inveterate case of *Dropsy*, which threatened to terminate fatally, by the persevering use of our Sarsaparilla, and also a dangerous attack of *Malignant Erysipelas* by large doses of the same; say he cures the common *Eruptions* by it constantly.

Bronchocele, Goitre or Swelled Neck.

Zebulon Sloan of Prospect, Texas, writes: "Three bottles of your Sarsaparilla cured me from a *Goitre*—a hideous swelling on the neck, which I had suffered from over two years."

Leucorrhœa or Whites, Ovarian Tumor, Uterine Ulceration, Female Diseases.

Dr. J. B. S. Channing, of New York City, writes; "I most cheerfully comply with the request of your agent in saying I have found your Sarsaparilla a most excellent alterative in the numerous complaints for which we employ such a remedy, but especially in *Female Diseases* of the Scrofulous diathesis. I have cured many inveterate cases of Leucorrhœa by it, and some where the complaint was caused by *ulceration* of the *uterus*. The ulceration itself was soon cured. Nothing within my knowledge equals it for these female derangements."

Edward S. Marrow, of Newbury, Ala., writes, "A dangerous *ovarian tumor* on one of the females in my family, which had defied all the remedies we could employ, has at length been completely cured by your Extract of Sarsaparilla. Our physician thought nothing but extirpation could afford relief, but he advised the trial of your Sarsaparilla as the last resort before cutting, and it proved effectual. After taking your remedy eight weeks no symptom of the disease remains."

Syphilis and Mercurial Disease.

NEW ORLEANS, 25th August, 1859.

DR. J. C. AYER: Sir, I cheerfully comply with the request of your agent, and report to you some of the effects I have realized with your Sarsaparilla.

I have cured with it, in my practice, most of the complaints for which it is recommended, and have found its effects truly wonderful in the cure of *Venereal and Mercurial Disease*. One of my patients had Syphilitic ulcers in his throat, which were consuming his palate and the top of his mouth. Your Sarsaparilla, steadily taken, cured him in five weeks. Another was attacked by secondary symptoms in his nose, and the ulceration had eaten away a considerable part of it, so that I believe the disorder would soon reach his brain and kill him. But it yielded to my administration of your Sarsaparilla; the ulcers healed, and he is well again, not of course without some disfiguration to his face. A woman who had been treated for the same disorder by mercury was suffering from this poison in her bones. They had become so sensitive to the weather that on a damp day she suffered excruciating pain in her joints and bones. She, too, was cured entirely by your Sarsaparilla in a few weeks. I know from its formula, which your agent gave me, that this Preparation from your laboratory must be a great remedy; consequently, these truly remarkable results with it have not surprised me.

Fraternally yours, G. V. LARIMER, M. D.

Rheumatism, Gout, Liver Complaint.

INDEPENDENCE, Preston Co., Va., 6th July, 1859.

DR. J. C. AYER: Sir, I have been afflicted with a painful chronic *Rheumatism* for a long time, which baffled the skill of physicians, and stuck to me in spite of all the remedies I could find, until I tried your Sarsaparilla. One bottle cured me in two weeks, and restored my general health so much that I am far better than before I was attacked. I think it a wonderful medicine. J. FREAM.

Jules Y. Gotchell, of St. Louis, writes: "I have been afflicted for years with an *affection of the Liver*, which destroyed my health. I tried every thing, and every thing failed to relieve me; and I have been a broken-down man for some years from no other cause than *derangement of the Liver*. My beloved pastor, the Rev. Mr. Espy, advised me to try your Sarsaparilla, because he said he knew you, and any thing you made was worth trying. By the blessing of God it has cured me, and has so purified my blood as to make a new man of me. I feel young again. The best that can be said of you is not half good enough."

Schirrus, Cancer Tumors, Enlargement, Ulceration, Caries and Exfoliation of the Bones.

A great variety of cases have been reported to us where cures of these formidable complaints have resulted from the use of this remedy, but our space here will not permit them. Some of them may be found in our American Almanac, which the agents below named are pleased to furnish gratis to all who call for them.

Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Melancholy, Neuralgia

Many remarkable cures of these effects as have been made by the alterative power of this medicine. It stimulates the vital functions into vigorous action, and thus overcomes disorders which would be supposed beyond its reach. Such a remedy has long been required by the necessities of the people, and we are confident that this will do for them all that medicine can do.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the Relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced Stages of the Disease

This is a remedy so universally known to surpass any other for the cure of throat and lung complaints, that it is useless here to publish the evidence of its virtues. Its unrivalled excellence for coughs and colds, and its truly wonderful cures of pulmonary disease, have made it known throughout the civilized nations of the earth. Few are the communities, or even families, among them who have not some personal experience of its effects—some living trophy in their midst of its victory over the subtle and dangerous disorders of the throat and lungs. As all know the dreadful fatality of these disorders, and as they know, too, the effects of this remedy, we need not do more than to assure them that it has now all the virtues that it did have when it first won the confidence of mankind.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

B. F. Harry, Bedford; Barndollar & Son, Bloody Run; G. B. Amick, St. Clairsville; J. Breneman, Woodberry; Geo. Gardill, West End; J. E. Colvin, Schellsburg; and by dealers generally.

Oct. 12, 1860.

BEDFORD HOTEL—

AND GENERAL STAGE OFFICE

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to announce that he has leased the Bedford Hotel, on Pitt Street, where he would be happy to meet his old friends, and the public generally.

It is not his design to make many professions as to what he will do, but he pledges his word that his most energetic efforts will be employed to render comfortable all who give him a call. The tyuse will be handsomely fitted up, and none but careful and attentive servants will be engaged.

Persons visiting the Bedford Springs, as well as those attending Court, and the travelling community generally, are respectfully invited to give him a call and judge for themselves.

☞Boarders taken by the week, month, or year on favorable terms.

☞Ample and comfortable stabling is attached de this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also, a safe and convenient carriage house.

ALL THE STAGES STOP AT THIS HOTEL.

JOHN HAFER,

Aug. 1, 1860. Proprietor.

WASHINGTON HOUSE,

BEDFORD, PA.

MRS. S. FILLER would respectfully announce to her friends in Bedford County, and to the public generally, that she has leased, for a term of years, the large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOUSE," and lately kept by MRS. COOK. This house is being thoroughly refitted and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS" and persons attending Court, will find this house a pleasant and comfortable temporary home.—Every attention will be paid to the comfort and accommodation of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges moderate.

Extensive stabling is attached to this hotel, and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance. Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

March 30th. 1860.

ROCK POWDER—

Just received and for sale by

March 22. A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

PIANO FORTES.

PIANO FORTES.

PIANO FORTES.

PIANO FORTES.

REDUCTION REDUCED.

The Best Piano Fortes, at the greatest reduction, ever made in price for cash.

IMPROVE THE PRESENT OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE, AND BUY THE BEST, FOR THE CASH AMOUNT OF MONEY.

You never again will get so large a discount for your cash.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS' PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON FRAME NEW SCALE, GRAND, AND SQUARE PIANO FORTES.

THE INSULATED FRAME preserves the original tone of the instrument in all its purity, securing it for all time against that most disagreeable nequality of tone invariably found in all other Iron Frame Piano Fortes. It greatly strengthens the case, and thus keeps the Piano Forte much longer in tune. It gives the instrument a much fuller, richer, and sweeter tone. It adapts the Piano to all climates, and to all changes of atmosphere, and in all respects it is pronounced by our best "artistes" he greatest improvement of the age in Piano Forte construction; producing an instrument acknowledged to be superior to all others made in this country or Europe.

A few testimonials from some of the most eminent Pianists and Musician in the world, in regard to the Superiority of our New Scale Patent Insulated Piano Fortes.

"I have examined the Piano Fortes of Lighte & Bradbury's with entire satisfaction. I know not that there are any others better, either in our own country or elsewhere.

"DR. LOWELL MASON."

"In clearness, richness, and volume of tone, delicacy, elasticity of touch, and fine repeating action, I have never played upon their equal.

"H. A. WOLLENHAUPT.."

"In volume, richness, evenness and purity of tone, and in delicacy of touch, they certainly excel, and in that beautiful singing quality so desirable, yet so seldom found.

WILLIAM MASON."

"I have never played upon so rich and heavy a tone Square Piano Forte.

"ARTHUR NAPOLEON."

"I am astonished and delighted with the New Scale Iron Frame Piano Fortes made by you. There must be a splendid future for Lighte & Bradbury's Piano Fortes.

"GEO. F. ROOT."

"I have never played upon so fine an instrument.

"GEO. F. BRISTOW."

"I consider them as to beauty, richness, fullness, and equality of tone, as well as their agreeable, elastic touch, equal, if not superior, to any Pianos made in this country or Europe.

KARL WELS."

"They have all the requirements for a superior interpretation of both classical and modern compositions.

"MAURICE STRAKOSH."

"It affords me pleasure to add my testimony of the many artistes who speak in the highest terms to the superior excellence of your New Scale Patent Insulated Iron Frame Piano Fortes, and I must say that your New Scale very far surpasses all your former efforts, producing an instrument far superior in all the excellencies that constitute a perfect Piano Forte, to any with which I am acquainted.

"THEO. EISFELD."

"Having examined your New Scale Iron Frame Pianos, we must express our delight and pleasure at their superior excellence. For their peculiar rich volume of tone, fine elastic touch, and in all the requisites necessary for perfection in the instrument, we must say, in all our experience, we have seen nothing to compare with them, and we can most cordially recommend them to our friends and the public

"CHAS. FRADEL."

"CARL BERGMAN."

"I tke much pleasure in giving my testimony in favor of the beautiful Pianos which I have recently seen made by your firm. In power, quantity, and equality of tone, they certainly excel; while for that peculiarly rich, singing tone, that is so invaluable as an accompaniment to the voice, sustaining and blending with it, I have rarely met with their equal.

"C. BASSINI."

"It is with pleasure I give my testimony to the excellence of your Pianos in general, and especial al to the admirable new invention of Mr. Lighte, ny improvement which I regard as the most important yet made in the manufacture of first-class instruments.

"LOUIS ERNST."

"I take pleasure in stating my favorable opinion of your New Scale Iron Frame Piano Fortes. Among many superior Piano Fortes manufactured in New York, they certainly must rank second to none of them for strength, purity, and richness of tone, together with extraordinary vibratory qualities. I have also had frequent opportunities, in the schools, during the past four years, to notice the durability of your instruments, and this under severe and unremitted trials.

"GEO. H. CURTIS."

"The high reputation which they have obtained for their fine brilliant tone, pleasant touch and power, have given them the preference over those of all other manufactures, in the Public Schools of New York, in which over one hundred are now in daily use, some twelve or fifteen of which are in departments where I have had the pleasure of teaching, and where I have used them for the last five years.

"MARCUS COLBURN."

"Being pleased with your steady progress in improving the quality of your Pianos, I cannot refrain from saying to you, after some fourteen years knowledge of them, that the New Scale with Iron Frame, which I have seen, I think the best Piano I ever saw. I say this after having purchased over two hundred of your Piano Fortes.

"F. H. NASH."

Our Square Pianos range in price from $250 to $600.

Our Grand Pianos " " " " $800 upwards.

All our Pianos are WARRANTED, *without limit as to time.*

Send for a circular, which contains *complete* price list and *descriptions*, and hundreds of references to persons in every section of the country, who have purchased our Pianos.

Address

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,

No. 421 BROOME STREET,

NEW YORK.

May 10th '61. 1y.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,

PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Chronic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

Medical Advice given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.

Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the New Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage acceptable. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 S. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

May 31st, '61

DENTIST.

C. M. HICKOK,

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations in the line of his profession. Teeth filled, plugged, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set.

Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.

☞Terms INVARIABLY CASH.

Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

JACOB REED, G. W. RUPP, J. J. SCHELL

REED, RUPP AND SCHELL,

BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,

BEDFORD, PENN'A.

DRAFTS bought and sold, collections mad and money promptly remitted.

Deposits solicited.

REFERENCES.

HON. JOB MANN,	Bedford,	Pa.
" JOHN CESSNA,	"	"
JOHN MOWER,	"	"
R. FORWARD,	Somerset,	"
BUNN, RAIGUEL & Co.,	Phil	"
J. WATT & Co.,	Pittsbur	"
J. W. CURLEY, & Co.,		"

CESSNA & SHANNON—

HAVE formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. Office nearly opposite the *Gazette* Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1859.

JOHN P. REED—

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public

☞Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1859.

JOHN PALMER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BEDFORD, PENN'A.,

Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Office on Julianna Street, (nearly opposite the Mengel flouse.

[april 19 '60.]

J. E. McGIRR,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BEDFORD, PENN'A.

Office on JULIANNA STREET, same as occupied by WILLIAM M. HALL, Esq.

[april 19,'61.]

JOHN BORDER

GUNSMITH, BEDFORD, PA.

Shop at the east end of the town, one door west of the residence of Major Washabaugh.

All guns of my own manufacture warranted.

May 21.'58.

SAMUEL KETTERMAN—

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

WOULD hereby notifiy the citizens of Bedford county, that he has moved to the Borough of Bedford, where he may at all times be found by persons wishing to see him, unless absent upon business pertaining to his office.

April 16, 1858.-tf.

MANN & SPANG—

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

THE undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate. JOB MANN

Aug. 1, 1859. G. H. SPANG.

J. W. LINGENFELTER—

ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND LAND SURVEYOR.

Will attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.

WILL PRACTICE IN BEDFORD AND FULTON COUNTIES.

☞Office three doors North of the "Inquirer" Office.

DR. B. F. HARRY—

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. John Hofius

Aug. 1, 1859.

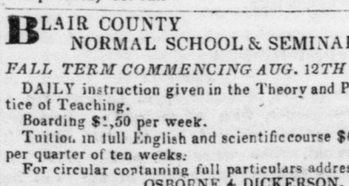
DR. F. C. REAMER—

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to tender his Professional Services to the Citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

☞Office in Julianna Street, at the Drug and Book Store. Aug. 1, 1859.

H. L. GODBOLD,

TUNER & REPAIRER.



of Pianos, Melodeons &c., has made arrangements to visit this place regularly at stated periods. The next visit will be in October. Yearly contracts made. Price for tuning $2.00. First class pianos for sale. Orders to be left at the "Gazette" office. H. L. G. has permission to refer to the following persons for whom he has tuned:

Hon. A. King, Hon. S. L. Russell, John Mower, Esq., O. E. Shannon, Esq., Dr. W. H. Watson, Rev. S. Barnes, Mrs. Freytet.

June 29,'60.

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL,

BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

BOARD REDUCED TO $2 PER DAY.

Since the opening of this vast and commodious Hotel, in 1854, it has been the single endeavor of the proprietors to make it the most sumptuous, convenient and comfortable home for the citizen and stranger on this side the Atlantic.

And whatever has seemed likely to administer to the comfort of its guests they have endeavored, without regard to cost, to provide, and to combine all the elements of individual and social enjoyment which modern art has invented, and modern taste approved; and the patronage which it has commanded during the past six years is a gratifying proof that their efforts have been appreciated.

To meet the exigencies of the times, when all are required to practice the most rigid economy, the undersigned.

HAVE REDUCED THE PRICE OF BOARD TO TWO DOLLARS PER DAY,

at the same time abating none of the luxuries with which their table has hitherto been supplied.

TREADWELL, WHITCOMB & CO.

Sept. 13th, '61. 3m.

BLAIR COUNTY NORMAL SCHOOL & SEMINARY.

FALL TERM COMMENCING AUG. 12TH '61.

DAILY instruction given in the Theory and Practice of Teaching.

Boarding $1.50 per week.

Tuition in full English and scientific course $6,82 per quarter of ten weeks.

For circular containing full particulars address

OSBORNE & DICKERSON,

Principals,